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HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION OF LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA REPORTS AND PAPERS Volume XII

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DEDICATION

Volume XII of the reports and papers of the secretaries of the HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION OF LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA, is respectfully dedicated to the officers, who have so faithfully performed their respective duties and to those people, guests and members, who have contributed time and talent to provide the interesting programs. Local history and legends are thus recorded and become our heritage.

Published by
THE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION
OF
LAKE COUNTY
INDIANA

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LAKE COUNTY

By MRS. CORDIE (BESSIE) KENNEY

Lowell, Lake County, Indiana

Indian trails turning into highways,
Memories of Pioneers and Wilderness,
Courage and determination march with progress,
Success on many fronts,—many, many schools and churches.
Ore changed to rails and bridges, to bolts and nails.

It is carbon becoming gems,
It is ink and paper merging,—
To great books and maps for the world.
Busy people from many nations.

Lake County is landscaped with fields of waving corn,
Of golden wheat and oats,—and thick soy beans.
It is homes,—wealthy homes—modest homes—
Suburbia homes and farmsteads.
It is the home of a big percent
Of the world's violin strings;
Also, of Indiana's most beautiful fairgrounds.

It is where both beef and dairy cattle
Contentedly fill the pastures.
Lake County is where crude oil changes
To power for cars and airplanes.

It is one of the most thickly populated spots in Indiana
And closest to Chicago,
It is children—citizens of the future.

"LAKE COUNTY" is an original poem, composed by Mrs. Cordie (Bessie) Kenney, recording secretary of the Historical Association of Lake County. It concisely expresses the theme of the project sponsored by the five historical groups in the county, for the Indiana Sesquicentennial celebration. The Tri-state Fair held at the Lake County Fairgrounds August 20 through August 28, 1966, incorporated this participation as a special feature of their annual program.

Richard Harrigan, chairman of the Lake County Sesquicentennial committee, designated the Lake County Historical Association to be the hostess group. Mrs. William Vanderlaan was appointed general chairman, Mrs. Joseph E. Brown, co-chairman. Mrs. Thomas W. Haney, president, to be chairman of the hostess committee, assisted by the presidents of the Gary, Hammond, Hobart and East Chicago societies.

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1958-1966 Periods

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OTHER PICTURES

OLD TIMERS DAY, 1934 CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION (identified)
THE OLD HOMESTEAD, 1847—South Court Street, Crown Point, Ind.
THE LAKE COUNTY COURTHOUSE
THE McGWINN VILLAGE MARKER (INDIAN TRAILS), Merrillville
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P R E F A C E

Volume XII has been compiled and published pursuant to a resolution made at the 1959 annual meeting of the Association.

The Constitution as adopted in 1903 has been the general directive. At the annual meeting, September 1, 1951, Articles 1, 3, 4, 5, were amended to up-date the interests. August 29, 1959, Article 1 was amended to read "THE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION OF LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA." After a kindly discussion the unanimous vote was given to delete from the official name the words "The Old Settlers and."

What we say and do today becomes the history of tomorrow. Each generation increases the pace of living. Life has become a fanatical race. The Old Settlers enjoyed the pleasure of rural surroundings, the Historical Association is intricately involved in a seething county-wide urban community. Lake County is recognized as the greatest industrial region in the world. It has become a network of highways, railroads and air-communications of every kind.

The duty of the historical secretary is to present an annual report and at the end of each five year period to compile said reports and all material of local historical interest and issue a publication. Volume XI, the Centennial edition was produced in 1934. Volume XII incorporates the intervening years. The format of this volume presents each period as a chapter, with the exception of the last one, which is for two years, 1965-1966.

The Historical Association of Lake County participated in the state wide celebration of the Indiana Sesquicentennial, April 19-December 11, 1966. This account is a desirable climax for the long and tedious task of assembling in chronological order and the editing of these valuable manuscripts. It has been time consuming but equally rewarding. We ask pardon for errors and omissions that may have been made. Some of the records were incomplete in regard to dates; we hope that assignments of stories are within the period of time the program was presented. We sincerely appreciate the fine cooperation of the officers and the contributors who have made it possible to produce Volume XII. Thus is the heritage from the mid twentieth century life in Lake County, Indiana.

MRS. JOSEPH E. BROWN,
Historical Secretary.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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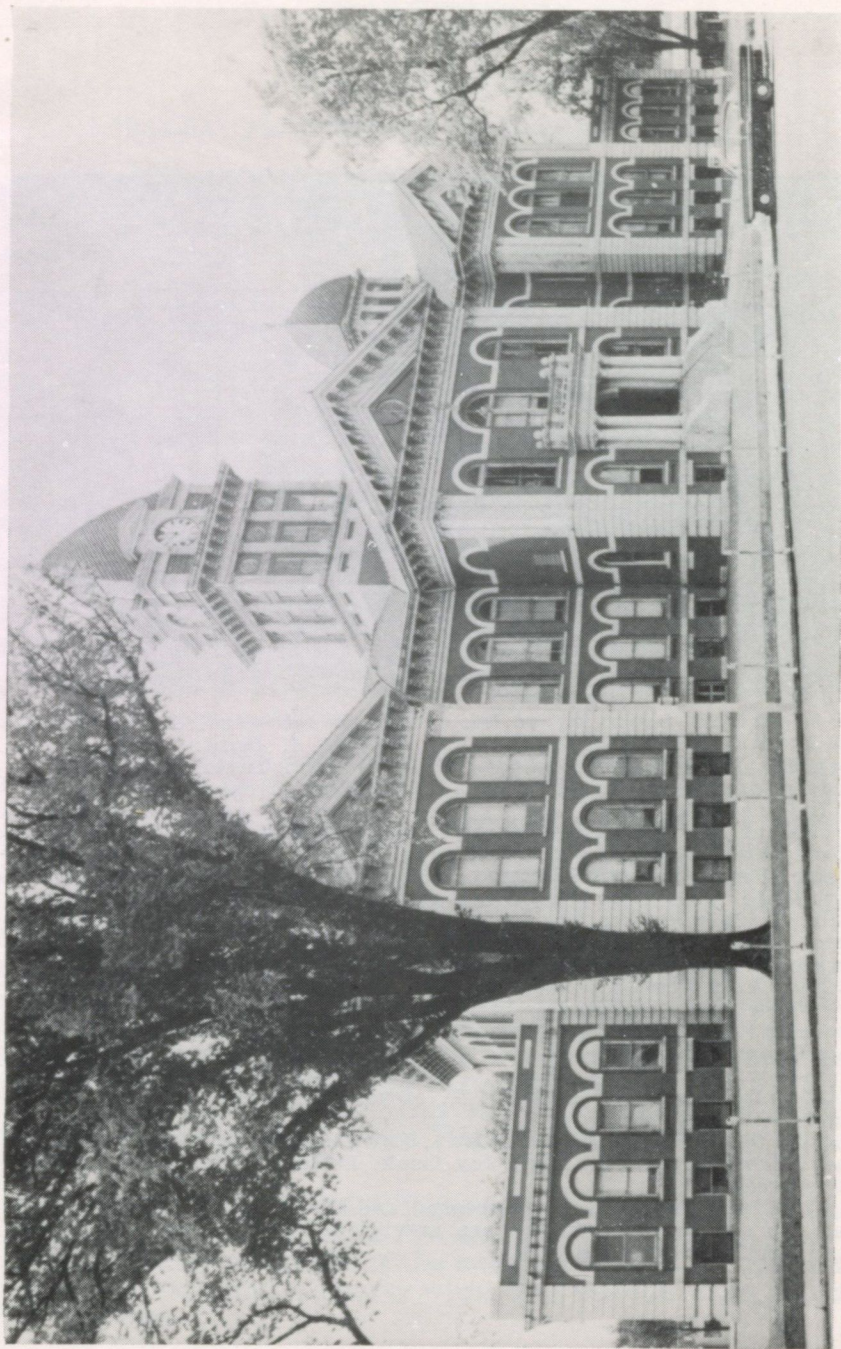
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Historical Secretary
Mrs. William Vanderlaan, Crown Point, Indiana
Custodian



LAKE COUNTY COURTHOUSE, CROWN POINT, INDIANA

"OLD TIMERS DAY"
1934 Centennial Celebration



Front row, beginning at the observer's left (seated on floor)—Mat Lennertz, Merrillville, Indiana; Mathew J. Brown, Eagle Creek Township, Lake County, Indiana, RFD; William Taylor, Crown Point, formerly of Lowell, Indiana; Jesse Little, West Creek Township, Lowell, Indiana, RFD.

Second row (seated)—Margaret Sauerman Doehler (Mrs. John), Crown Point, Indiana; *Helen Willing, Mrs. , Valparaiso, Porter County, Indiana; Lydia Zuevers, Mrs. , Merrillville, Ross Township, Indiana; John Taylor, Lowell (Civil War soldier); *Sale Hughes Morrow Ross, Mrs. , Valparaiso, Porter County, Indiana; Frances Dinwiddie Bownell, Mrs. Lowell, Indiana; Clara Spindler Pletcher, Mrs. , Lowell, Indiana; Etta Warner Vilmer, Mrs. , Crown Point, Indiana.

Third row (standing)—Samuel Bartlet Woods, Lottaville, Ross Township, Lake County, Indiana; William Morey, Lowell, Indiana; Alice Scritchfield, Mrs. , Lowell, Indiana; *Emma Taylor Palmer, Mrs. , Heglar, Idaho; Oca Palmer Vallee, Creston, Indiana; Mrs. LeGrand T. Meye, Hammond, Indiana; *Alice Woods Cormack, Mrs. California; Beatrice Clark Brownell (Mrs. Carl), Lowell, Indiana; Charles Edward Black, Crown Point, Indiana; Jay Doak, LeRoy, Indiana (South East Grove area).

* Citizens who were born, reared and lived in Lake County, Indiana; those with asterisk (*) are exceptions; these people moved to other locations in later life.

CHAPTER I

Five Year Period

1934-35; 1935-36; 1936-37; 1937-38; 1938-39

The 60th annual meeting of the "Old Settlers and Historical Association of Lake County, Indiana, was convened by Jesse Little, Lowell, president, September 21, 1935, in the Fine Arts Building at the Lake County Fairgrounds.

The order of the day was registration and renewal of acquaintances and meeting new folk, with the traditional basket dinner at the noon tide. The appointed committee of ladies made ready long tables and served delicious and bountiful food picnic style. This, as usual, was a display of favorite recipes and evidence of the skill of these experienced home-makers. The wives and mothers of each generation carried on certain secrets from the pioneer homes. This fellowship is a cherished inheritance in the organization.

Official business consisted of the annual reports of the various officers. It was proposed and discussed that there should be a first and a second vice-president. Moved, seconded and carried.

A thought-provoking address was given by Fred Crumacker, a Hammond attorney.

"Off the cuff" reminiscences were given by A. Murray Turner of Hammond, Sam B. Woods of the Griffith area, and George Kingsbury, formerly of the South East Grove neighborhood and LeRoy, now living in the far west. These tales of local incidents of humor, pathos, thrills and monotony were pleasant listening and it is to be regretted that they were not recorded for the future.

The 61st annual meeting was held at the First Presbyterian Church, Crown Point, October 17, 1936. Registration and the fellowship period as usual in the morning; President Little reconvened the group in the sanctuary for the business and the program. After the invocation Mayor W. Vincent Youkey welcomed all to "our fair city." Musical selections by a group from the Crown Point High School Band were nicely rendered.

Professor Ross F. Lockridge, of Indiana University and head of the Federal Writers Project, gave a very informative and interesting recital about the experiences and the explorations of La Salle and his party when they were in what is now Lake County.

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

Mrs. Walter (Genevieve) Mybeck favored the audience with several beautiful vocal numbers.

Very entertaining reminiscences were related by Frank L. Knight, city surveyor, and A. Murray Turner continued from his rich storehouse of the boyhood days in Crown Point.

Mrs. Gladys Linton, Crown Point, gave her original composition, "Old Settlers in Rhyme." This clever skit kept the "older" ones in a query—who would be the next victim of the clever satire?

A mid-winter meeting was held in the Lake Circuit Courtroom, Sunday, February 14, 1937. This session was in observance of the centennial of the organization of Lake County as a separate political unit. At 2:00 P.M., President Frank Borman gavelled for order. Father Joseph Hammes gave the invocation. The salute to the flag, the pledge of allegiance, and the singing of "America" were given by the audience. The president gave a brief greeting before he announced the following program:

"Aims and Purposes of the Association" were told by Foster Bruce.

"Clerks of the Lake Circuit Court" were related by Walter Mybeck.

"Sheriffs of Lake County" by Carroll Holley.

"Auditors of Lake County" by Eugene Swartz.

"Courts of Lake County" by Hon. T. Joseph Sullivan.

"Commissioners of Lake County" by Alvin Sanford.

"Schools of Lake County" by Mrs. Florence Connerly.

(The program was continued after impromptu singing by the audience of "Way Back Home in Indiana.")

"Recorders of Lake County" by Frank Borman.

"Assessors of Lake County" by George Kochis.

"Legislators from Lake County" by John V. Beckman.

(Each one of the above speakers had at one time served in that respective office.)

Former sheriffs, A. Murray Turner and Thomas Grant informally reminisced about interesting experiences they had during their respective terms.

"Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the audience, directed by Mrs. Fred (Louise Crawford) Young.

FIVE YEAR PERIOD—1934-1939

Benediction by the Reverend August Rump, of Tolleston.

The Centennial Banquet was held in the Community Building, at 6:30 P.M., February 16. The American Legion Auxiliary prepared and served the food.

Program chairman, Mrs. Joseph E. Brown, presented County Agent Lloyd E. Cutler who delighted the audience with several reels of motion pictures which he had taken during the Centennial held in 1934 at the Lake County Fairgrounds. Mrs. Brown concluded the program by recounting some of the experiences in promoting the three day Centennial program. The members of the publication committee of Volume XI were introduced. Several extemporaneous tributes were given.

The sixty-second annual meeting, September 4, 1937, was convened in the Fine Arts Building at the Fairgrounds. Greetings were extended by Mayor Vincent Youkey. President Borman announced that February 15, 1938, would be a special program featuring an entertainment of the Northwest Territory Sesquicentennial Caravan, which will make a trek across the country from Massachusetts and all of the states comprising the old North West Territory, during that journey.

Charles B. Murphy, professor of history at Purdue University and a member of the pioneer Beckman family of Hanover Township, Lake County, stressed the importance of the study of history and complimented the Society for the recent issue of Lake County, Volume XI.

Sam B. Woods extended an invitation to all to attend a centennial celebration at the old Bartlett Woods farm, Ross Township, Saturday, September 25, 1937.

Rev. August Rump, Tolleston (now a part of Gary), pastor of the Lutheran Church, talked about his fifty years of service in the one parish.

Vocal numbers by Mrs. Fred L. Young and Mrs. Walter R. Mybeck, and music by the Crown Point Band, Eldon Ready, director, were much appreciated.

August 24, 1938, the sixty-third annual meeting was again held in the Fine Arts Building. The sumptuous "pot-luck" dinner was followed by invocation by W. C. Belman, Hammond; no minister was present.

Local musical talent preceded the address by Hon. Christopher B. Coleman, director of the Indiana State Historical

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

Society. His research in Indiana has been extensive and valuable.

Oscar Sauerman, postmaster at Crown Point, read what he had compiled from his research in Crown Point. He has chronicled the gradual development of our postal service from the time of the appointment of Solon Robinson as the first postmaster to his own appointment—the present time—August, 1938.

The History of Crown Point, Indiana, Post Office

Read at Annual Program of Old Settlers and Historical
Association, August 24, 1938

By OSCAR SAUERMAN, *Postmaster*

In commemoration of the early pioneers who settled in this community, and reclaimed the then wilderness for the civilization which we now enjoy, the centennial of the first white settler was celebrated in 1934, and the centennial of the formation of Lake County as a governmental unit was celebrated in 1937.

At these events gifted narrators portrayed the county's early history which prompted the writer to attempt to salvage as much of postal history as could be obtained. It is a regrettable fact that no chronological record has been kept of the post office at Crown Point, Indiana. Hands that could have written, and tongues that may have spoken, were stilled by death before these lines were written.

Little credit for originality is taken by the writer. Facts and dates relative to this history were gleaned mostly from post office records, from Ball's histories and from memories of the pioneers still living.

The purpose of this history is to preserve for future generations a summarized record of salient facts and authoritative figures, which in future years may be read with greater avidity than now. As we pass along life's highway, historical facts become more valuable. It is the writer's hope that each subsequent postmaster will continue this record by adding to it the important events of his administration.

FIVE YEAR PERIOD—1934-1939

Postal service of today is so common place that its value and importance is only realized when the service is interrupted. Few realize the effort expended and the hardships endured by the pioneers to bring this service to the stage of near perfection that now exists. Early history is replete with stories of adventure, romance and heroism in carrying mail. For this reason a very brief resume of postal history is given here.

The first people to have anything like a postal system was the Chinese. Long before the Christian era they had courier service that could be called a postal system. The Bible often refers to letters being sent by messenger service. The first record of a postal service other than direct messenger, was established by the Persians shortly before the time of Christ. They established a regular system carried on by mounted couriers.

To the Egyptians is ascribed the discovery of the art of making paper. Previous to this discovery, all messages were written upon parchment. Emperor Caesar Augustus of the Roman Empire established a postal system in Europe at about the time of Christ. It is well to note from history that the greatest progress in postal service was usually made at the time of war. Great progress was made in establishing communication between nations during the latter part of the eleventh century by the Crusaders.

As early as 1639 an attempt was made to establish communication among the American Colonies. In 1665 regular service was established between New York and Boston. Mail was carried once each month from these cities in sealed bags. As roads were not well established, communication was carried on to Virginia and further south by coastwise shipping. The British Government attempted to inaugurate a postal system with little success. The cost was excessive which added to the discontent of the colonies. When the breach with England was widened by the formation of the First Continental Congress, Benjamin Franklin was appointed as the first Postmaster General. Paul Revere was the first post rider.

As civilization extended into the wilderness it was closely followed by the post rider, and later by the stage coach. As early as 1805 mail was carried through Fort Wayne to Fort Dearborn, now Chicago. By 1826 regular monthly trips were made through Fort Dearborn to Green Bay, Wisconsin. In 1838 railroads were first used to carry mail between Washing-

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

ton and Philadelphia.

The most romantic period of postal service followed the settlement of the far west. In 1848 gold was discovered in California. This was an incentive for a large and rapid influx of settlers. Records are full of adventure and romance of the pony express and stage coach transportation. Volumes could be written upon this stage of postal history.

The period that concerns this office had its beginning soon after the first white settler located in this vicinity. In the autumn of 1834 Solon Robinson located upon the site that is now Crown Point, Indiana, and to him is ascribed much credit for the early progress of this settlement. He, being richly endowed with foresight and integrity, was the real pioneer in the formation of various movements to extend civilization into this community.

One year after he had settled here he applied to President Andrew Jackson for the establishment of a post office, and on March 14, 1836, he received his appointment as postmaster of Lake Court House, as Crown Point was then known. For compensation he received the proceeds of his office. He was obliged to transport the mail at his own expense from the nearest post office which at that time was Michigan City. On March 14, 1837, a contract was made with James H. Woodworth to transport the mail from LaPorte, by Lake Court House, to Joliet, Illinois. This contract evidently was not in effect very long for the records indicate that a John Bradley received the same contract later in that year for the annual salary of \$450.00. Lake Court House being the only post office between LaPorte and Joliet, Illinois, mail was relayed from this office to Monticello, Indiana. During the years of 1837 and 1838 H. S. Pelton had the contract to transport the mail to Monticello.

Postage stamps were not in use until 1847. Previous to this time the charge was written upon the letter and either prepaid or collected upon delivery. Usually the latter. The rates at that time were high. An Act of Congress of March 2, 1825, established the following rates: on a single letter composed of one sheet of paper, for a distance not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cents; over 30 miles and not exceeding 80 miles, 10 cents; this charge was graduated until it reached 25 cents for over 400 miles. Each sheet of paper was rated as a letter. Thus two sheets of paper required doubled the original price.

FIVE YEAR PERIOD—1934-1939

Solon Robinson's receipts for the fiscal year of 1837 were \$24.03. During his term as postmaster he also served as agricultural correspondent for a New York newspaper and was able to frank his letters for some time. This franking privilege later led into an argument with the postal authorities, for in one of his annals he states that he is relinquishing his office on account of too much Tylerism. He served under Presidents Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison and Tyler.

After serving successfully for more than seven years, Solon Robinson asked to be relieved of his duties as postmaster and on May 24, 1843, turned the office over to Dr. Henry D. Palmer who, like Robinson, was closely identified with the early progress of this county. Dr. Palmer was Lake County's first resident doctor. Besides his medical practice he carried on with extensive agricultural interests on the large farm now owned by his grandson, Henry Feiler. He also served as Judge from 1838 to 1851.

As the national administration changed in 1845, President James K. Polk gave the appointment to Captain Joseph P. Smith who was Lake County's second county clerk. He was an outstanding military man, leading a company during the Mexican War and later lost his life during one of the Indian insurrections in Kansas. It was during his administration as postmaster that the name of Lake Court House was changed to Crown Point.

On May 5, 1847, Hiram S. Pelton was appointed postmaster but only served until June 16 of that year. His term ending suddenly by his death. Up to the present time he was the only postmaster who died during the term of his office.

The succeeding postmaster was Alexander McDonald, who had the distinction of being the first attorney to settle in Crown Point. He served until February 26, 1849, when David Pettibone received the appointment.

Mr. Pettibone, like Robinson and Smith, was county clerk and conducted the post office in connection with his county office. As the national administration again changed he relinquished his office on July 17, 1849, to Major Allman.

Mr. Allman, being county recorder, conducted his two offices jointly and served until November 13, 1852. He was one of Lake County's pioneers, coming to this county in 1841. He was the founder of the abstract company which is now known as the Lake County Title Company. In 1850 the first steam

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

railroad, the Michigan Central, crossed Lake County, which gave new growth to this section of the state. From then on mail was transported daily to Crown Point from Lake Station, which is now East Gary. Charles Allman, nephew of Major Allman, completed his unexpired term and served until August 30, 1853, when James H. Luther received the appointment from President Fillmore.

Mr. Luther conducted his office from the town's only hotel, the Mills House, later known as the Rockwell House. He had been prominent in public affairs and in 1861 he was elected to the office of county auditor.

On January 8, 1855, President Pierce appointed a merchant, Joseph Jackson, as postmaster, who conducted his office from his general store which he sold on March 17, 1857, and moved to Wapella, Iowa, where he later served as mayor for two terms. His term of office as postmaster not having expired, his son-in-law, Zebulon P. Farley, filled that office from March 17, 1857, until May 14 the same year when President Buchanan gave the appointment to Henry Wells.

Mr. Wells probably held the distinction of holding more public offices and spending more years in public life than any other early pioneer. He arrived in this county one day after Solon Robinson pitched his tent on what is now our court house site. He was appointed as the first sheriff of this county and served as elected sheriff for several terms later. He was Swamp Land Commissioner for many years and county treasurer for two terms.

In 1858 the Fort Wayne branch of the Pennsylvania R. R. was built through Hobart and from then on the mail was transported from there to Crown Point.

On March 22, 1860, Joseph P. Smith was again appointed postmaster but only served one year in his second term. William G. McGlashon, the succeeding postmaster, took office on March 9, 1861, just five days after President Lincoln was inaugurated and thirty-two days before the fatal shot was fired at Fort Sumpter which started the great Civil War.

Lake County at this time had a population of less than ten thousand and it was estimated that at least one thousand men enlisted in the war. Great excitement raged and much anxiety prevailed, causing increased demands upon postal service.

The money order system was inaugurated during Mr. Mc-

FIVE YEAR PERIOD—1934-1939

Glashon's term. In 1865 the first steam railroad was built through Crown Point and the town received its first direct mail service by train.

Mr. McGlashon was a successful merchant and conducted the post office from his store.

The next postmaster, George Willey, was appointed by President Johnson on September 13, 1866, and held that office until March 17, 1869. He was a successful farmer living east of the town limits. It was during his term that the village of Crown Point was incorporated as a town.

Zebulon P. Farley, the succeeding postmaster, had previously completed the unexpired term of his father-in-law, Joseph Jackson. He received his appointment from President Grant. Mr. Farley was nearly blind and the detail work of the post office was done by his wife, and son F. E. Farley, who later became postmaster.

The first Civil War veteran to receive the appointment as postmaster at this office was Harvey J. Shoulters, who succeeded Mr. Farley on April 11, 1877, President Hays making the appointment. Mr. Shoulters had enlisted with a New York company and came to this county shortly after the war. He was prominent in civic affairs and had served as deputy county auditor before he became postmaster.

Following Mr. Shoulters' retirement on February 12, 1884, President Arthur gave the appointment to another Civil War veteran, William T. Horine. Mr. Horine came to Crown Point from Lowell where he had been an instructor in the public schools. He conducted his office in the Allman building on the corner of Main and Clark streets. Being a disabled war veteran and having one leg amputated during the war, he was later awarded a position in the War Veterans' Pension Department in Washington, D. C.

The third Civil War veteran to receive the postmastership was Lieutenant John P. Merrill, who received his appointment from President Cleveland on February 24, 1888. Born at Merrillville on October 13, 1843, he was the first Lake County born citizen to hold this office. Mr. Merrill was one of the county's outstanding citizens, having been a successful merchant, trustee of Ross township and county treasurer before he became postmaster. He died suddenly February 21, 1897. (Sic. 1891?)

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

On January 6, 1892, the fourth and last Civil War veteran to serve as postmaster was John J. Wheeler. He received his appointment from President Harrison. Born on January 11, 1848, he was not of an age to join his father, Colonel John Wheeler, when he organized the 20th Indiana Regiment in 1861, but managed to enlist later in 1863 when only fifteen years old and served with the Union for the remainder of the war. Early in his career he was twice elected to the office of county surveyor and in 1872 he entered the newspaper business which he followed very successfully until his death. Serving as postmaster, he was ably assisted in his work by his son, Fred Y. Wheeler, who later served as postmaster for a long term of years.

During John J. Wheeler's term this country was still suffering from one of its major depressions. When the Pullman Car Works strike was taking place an attempt was made to stop all railway transportation including the mails. It was then that President Cleveland called out the Federal troops to protect the mail and once and for all established the rule that the mail must go on regardless of strikes.

As the National administration had again changed, Mr. Wheeler, after completing his four year term, relinquished the office on February 11, 1896, to Arthur A. Maynard who received his appointment from President Cleveland. Mr. Maynard had previously been a railway employee and had served as a staunch worker for the Democratic party.

After serving as postmaster for three years Mr. Maynard resigned and on April 18, 1899, Floyd E. Farley received his appointment from President McKinley. Mr. Farley, as a young man, had helped his father when he had been postmaster, which experience served him well when he assumed his postal duties. He had also had varied experience in public life by serving as deputy sheriff and deputy auditor for several county officials.

Mr. Farley's term lacked one month of lasting thirteen years and was probably the most epochal as far as postal progress was concerned, since Mr. McGlashon's term. It was during this term that the postal receipts reached the stage when the Crown Point office passed from the Third Class to the Second Class, and an assistant postmaster was appointed. The first assistant postmaster appointed was Miss Ella Massoth who is still serving in that capacity. Postal Savings and rural mail service were also inaugurated during this term.

FIVE YEAR PERIOD—1934-1939

On February 20, 1912, Charles J. Daugherty assumed office, receiving his appointment from President Taft. Mr. Daugherty had been prominent in public service previous to this appointment. Coming from Hammond, Indiana, he first served as deputy sheriff and later served for two terms as sheriff of this county.

On July 1, 1914, city delivery service was granted to Crown Point with two carriers. John Fraas, one of the original carriers, is still in service after nearly twenty-five years of duty. It has been roughly estimated that in performance of his duty he has traveled on foot over one hundred thousand miles, or more than four times the distance around the world.

Mr. Daugherty relinquished his office on February 25, 1915, to Peter F. Hein who received his appointment from President Wilson.

During Mr. Hein's term increased duties were placed upon the postal system incident to the World War. Aliens were registered at the post office, war savings stamps were sold in addition to the many other demands from the public.

Mr. Hein resigned as postmaster on April 1, 1921, to take over the cashiership of the Commercial Bank, which position he is filling at the present time. He was elected and served two terms as state treasurer, from 1935 to 1939.

The succeeding postmaster, Fred Y. Wheeler, received his appointment from President Harding and had the distinction of serving under three succeeding Presidents, Coolidge, Hoover and Roosevelt.

Mr. Wheeler entered the post office possessing an unusual hereditary background. His great grandfather, Solon Robinson, was the first postmaster, his grandfather was Colonel John Wheeler, who lost his life at the battle of Gettysburg, and his father was John J. Wheeler, who was a former postmaster and editor of the Lake County Star.

Mr. Wheeler had assisted his father when he was postmaster and was also his associate in the publishing business. His wide experience in dealing with the public and his former contact with postal requirements facilitated his efforts to render efficient service to the public. He lacked only two months in equaling Mr. Farley's time record of service. After the national administration had changed and his third term of commission had expired he relinquished his office on January 1,

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1934, to the present postmaster, being in office twelve years and nine months.

Mr. Wheeler's term was marked by the post war period of prosperity which was reflected upon the postal receipts, and at one time this office was within striking distance of being a first class office. As the prosperity period reflected favorably upon the office receipts, so did the recession period reflect adversely, and up to the present time, while much progress has been made, postal revenue has not reached the height attained in 1929.

Up to this time the post office had been located in rented quarters. Preliminary work to obtain a government owned building for Crown Point was done by Mr. Wheeler. Through the efforts of our Congressman, William T. Schulte, a grant was made in July, 1934, for a Federal building to be used solely as a post office for this city and adjoining territory. In August of that year a site for the building was chosen at the corner of East Joliet and South East streets. The contract price of the building was \$34,590.00 which was submitted by the Moses Construction Co. of Chicago, Illinois. The actual work for construction was started on February 25, 1935, and the building was occupied on October 1st of that year. It is a one-story structure, sixty by sixty-eight feet, of brick with sandstone trimming, upon a monolithic concrete foundation. Most of the material specified in the building is of a noncombustible nature which makes it most durable and nearly fire proof, and with its ample dimensions should serve this community for a long time.

Since the establishment of the post office here in 1836 to the present time many changes in the postal system have taken place. Many additional duties have been assumed by the post office. When Solon Robinson's receipts for a year were \$24.03 the only service rendered was the transportation of letters and newspapers.

During the past fiscal year the postal receipts at this office were over \$35,000.00. This includes only the sale of postage stamps, box rentals and second class receipts. Postal Savings accounts exceeding \$190,000.00 are held at this office. Money order receipts exceeded \$200,000.00 annually. The sale of documentary stamps amounts to \$4,000.00 annually. Since the inception of the sale of U. S. Savings bonds March 1, 1935, the sale of these bonds amounts to more than \$275,093.00 with an accrued value of over \$360,000.00.

FIVE YEAR PERIOD—1934-1939

With the establishment of new governmental agencies the quantity of frank mail has been greatly increased from which no credit or revenue is derived, but more requests are received for statistics and information to promote them, which broadens the scope of postal activities.

Although the activities are varied, and naturally the duties become irksome at time, this office, with its able staff, has found it a real pleasure to serve the public, with the feeling that part of its compensation comes from the realization of accomplishment and the splendid cooperation received from the patrons.

A population of about 8,400 people, nearly equally divided in numbers by the city and rural sections, is served from this office.

The rural mail service comprises three routes covering 187 miles of travel. Edward Bixenman, who is the present carrier on route three, has been a rural carrier since August 16, 1905, and has the longest record for continuous service in this office. Max Mracek has served since March 1, 1907. Herbert M. Michael was transferred from Lowell on June 16, 1935.

City delivery service is also divided into three routes. John Fraas, the senior carrier, has carried the same route since July 1, 1914. Loran Holloway received his appointment on August 16, 1924, and Clarence Thomen received his May 16, 1931. Fred Halfman is the present substitute carrier and Robert Golden delivers the special delivery letters.

The messenger service for transporting the mail from the depots is done by Arthur Volk who has performed this duty, with some intermission, for thirty-two years. The custodial duties are taken care of by Fred Rosenthal.

Previous mention has been made of the assistant postmaster, Miss Ella Massoth having held that office since its inception, when Crown Point became a second class office. She started her postal duties on March 30, 1908, and holds a record approached by very few women in postal service.

The chief clerk, Harry Weber, started as substitute carrier September 4, 1916. Later he was appointed regular clerk and is now assisting in the financial department. Harold Phillips, now at the head of the dispatching clerks, started service as regular clerk on April 1, 1924. Leonard Bolt first served as substitute clerk in Hammond, Indiana, and was ap-

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

pointed regular substitute at this office on January 1, 1931. He has been regular clerk for the past three years. Charles V. McFadden, the last appointed regular clerk, received his appointment on November 1, 1938. He had served as auxiliary rural carrier and substitute clerk for several years previous to his regular appointment. George Everett is regular substitute clerk at the present time.

While this group of workers takes pride in its daily task, it realizes that it is but a small cog in that vast postal system, which is the world's largest business. In the United States there are 45,000 post offices, employing 400,000 people. Through the International Postal Union each of these offices has contact with every country in the world that has a postal system.

We of today are prone to take too much credit for our advanced state of civilization. The advancement of mankind, to a great extent, is based upon the preservation of records of those who have labored before us. With this in mind the writer dedicates this little narrative to the workers of this office who have served before him.

THE POSTAL SERVICE

Messenger of sympathy and love
Servant of parted friends
Consoler of the lonely
Bond of the scattered family
Enlarger of the common life.

Carrier of news and knowledge
Instrument of trade and industry
Promoter of mutual acquaintance
Of peace and good will
Among men and nations.

—Woodrow Wilson

* * *

Inscription on the U. S. Post Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Reminiscences were related by Mrs. Jennie Ward Wheeler.

The sixty-fourth annual meeting, September 30, 1939, at the Fine Arts Building, enjoyed the "old fashioned basket" dinner at tables in the "south wing." The central portion was

FIVE YEAR PERIOD—1934-1939

“set up” for the program.

Invocation by Rev. O. P. Manker, Methodist church; business, with the reports from the officers, then an historical letter, written by Rev. T. H. Ball from his home in the “southland,” was read by Arthur G. Taylor. Addresses were made by Dr. William D. Weis and Frank B. Pattee, Crown Point lawyers; also by Judge Lawrence Becker, East Chicago.

Miss Nancy J. Weis, Munster, daughter of Dr. Weis, unveiled a fine oil portrait of T. H. Ball. It is a gift from the Weis family and is to be placed in the Timothy Ball elementary schools at the corner of North East Street and facing North Street, Crown Point. This is most significant and appreciated because of the many historical associations with the site and in which Mr. Ball played a very important role.

Arthur Patterson, East Gary, formerly known as Lake Station, sent his reminiscences which were read by the secretary. Cyrus Hayden told most entertaining stories of his life in the “Creek” townships.

In conclusion, prize winners not mentioned before are: Oldest couple born and married in Lake County—Mr. and Mrs. Aden Fehlman, Crown Point. Largest family with a common ancestor born in Lake County was the John Klahn’s of Ross Township. The school teacher who has taught the longest and has the largest number of former pupils present was Matthew J. Brown, Eagle Creek Township. Nancy J. Weis was the youngest person with the longest ancestral line, Lake County citizens.

Since this unique custom of “thinking up” a category that would continually arouse interest and be challenging both to committee and entrant, this sample list of the classifications in order to qualify for a prize is included. Variations did occur to arouse new interests. From the report of the sixty-third annual meeting, September 24, 1938, is this fascinating account:

“Prizes were awarded as follows: Oldest man present, not born in Lake County, Mr. Luebcke, 97 yrs., Merrillville; oldest man present, born in Lake County, Thomas Hall, 91 yrs., Crown Point; oldest woman present, born in Lake County, Mrs. Frances Brownell, 86 yrs, Lowell; oldest woman present, not born in Lake County, Mrs. Mary Cochran, 86 yrs., Crown Point; oldest couple present, married in Lake County, and married for the longest time, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Hoshaw (very aged), Crown Point; oldest Civil War veteran, John R.

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Taylor, 95 yrs. old, Lowell; oldest twins present, Mrs. Ella Gurnsey, 60 yrs., Crisman, and Mrs. Emma G. Edwards, 60 yrs., Hobart; oldest teacher present with the greatest number of former pupils present (Lake County), Miss Josephine Meeker, Crown Point; youngest person present with the longest ancestral line of Lake County citizens, Carl Earl Johnson, Hammond, Indiana, son of Attorney Earl W. and Mable (Thompson) Johnson, a lineal descendant in the seventh generation from Obadiah Taylor (the only Revolutionary War soldier buried in Lake County)."

What the prizes were is not listed; as a rule they were attractive material gifts and occasionally, for a special award, a dollar or more in silver.

History of the American Legion in Lake County, Indiana

(1919 to 1959 Inclusive)

By RICHARD S. KAPLAN

Past Commander, Post No. 17; Past 1st District Commander

The cataclysm was at an end. The flames of World War I had been quenched and men were busy reconstructing a new world from the embers which remained. In Lake County, as in counties throughout the nation, tears had been dried, though hearts were heavy, and thoughts of the future arose in the minds of those who had so nobly and courageously served their country.

In Paris, France, the American Legion had come into being, an organization which was to bind together the men who had served their country in war, and would continue to serve in peace. In St. Louis, Missouri, the caucus approved the action of the delegates who had met in France, and the American Legion was an actuality, dedicated to serve God and Country.

In 1919, Lake County was in the throes of a dreadful steel strike. Home Guards, sent into this county to maintain peace, had shot many strikers; everyone was jittery and no one knew what tomorrow would bring. But in spite of those difficulties,

FIVE YEAR PERIOD—1934-1939

there were men who were determined that the American Legion should and would have its place in Lake County, Indiana.

Almost simultaneously returning veterans in Gary and Hammond met to form American Legion Posts in their communities. In Hammond there was first formed what was then known as the Soldier's and Sailor's Club. Out of this nucleus there came into being Calumet Post, No. 16, American Legion, Department of Indiana, led by Floyd Murray, Irving Chaykin, Dr. A. A. Graham, and Joseph Todd.

Being without funds, the members of Post No. 16 met in the old Chamber of Commerce rooms, located at the corner of Sibley and Hohman Avenue, but eventually acquired a store room on State Street until prosperity enabled the post to build its own structure at 6634 Calumet Avenue, in Hammond, its present location.

In Gary, at the same time, Col. A. P. Melton, Major J. A. Umpleby, Robert Richardson, Bert Kuss and several other ex-servicemen met in the basement of the Public Library and there formed Gary Memorial Post, No. 17, on May 15, 1919. In a few short years the post built its own "hut" at 565 Massachusetts Street, but in 1952-53, under the leadership of its Post Commander, Richard S. Kaplan, a new and imposing Indiana limestone building replaced the old hut. Today Post 17 is the largest post in Lake County.

While World War II was being fought the members of the then growing American Legion, which had proved its worth, decided that the men who were then serving in the armed forces of the United States, would NOT have to endure the sufferings of those who had served in World War I. Upon demand of the American Legion, the Congressional Charter of their Legion was amended to include World War II veterans. The charter was amended for a second time to permit Korean veterans to become members.

As of 1959 membership in the Lake County American Legion stood at over 10,000 members, belonging to 34 posts, divided as follows: 11 posts in Gary, 5 posts in Hammond, an all-women's post in Whiting, and posts in Whiting, E. Chicago, E. Gary, New Chicago, Crown Point, Cedar Lake, Highland, Lowell, Hobart, Griffith and Merrillville.

In 1920 the Legion posts in Lake County became a part of the 10th District organization. Floyd Murray, of Hammond, was elected the first Commander of the 10th District. It was

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not until the American Legion in Indiana was divided into Congressional Districts that the Posts in Lake County became the 1st District organization.

The following commanders have served as District Commanders in Lake County since 1920:

1920	.....	Floyd Murray
1921	.....	Floyd Murray
1922	.....	Cope J. Hanley
1923	.....	Thos. C. McConnell
1924	.....	Thos. C. McConnell
1925	.....	Edgar W. Mills
1926	.....	Harvey C. Varner
1927	.....	John Wheeler
1928	.....	E. F. Burton
1929	.....	Dr. A. C. Arnett
1930	.....	Donald Spurrier
1931	.....	A. T. Schnaible
1932	.....	Patrick Maloney
1933	.....	George Huish
1934	.....	Ralph Becktel
1935	.....	Harry C. Clark
1936	.....	Harold E. Holloway
1937	.....	Willis Gullett
1938	.....	David Grand
1939	.....	John B. Moldovan
1940	.....	George A. Hockbaum
1941	.....	Charles S. Perel
1942	.....	C. E. Riehl
1943	.....	Harold E. Morris
1944	.....	Byron E. Waggoner
1945	.....	Mor N. Oppman
1946	.....	Raymond Pyatt
1947	.....	George Mills
1948	.....	Edw. Ohlschlager
1949	.....	Alton W. Cochran
1950	.....	John G. Gray
1951	.....	Chester Mysliwicz
1952	.....	Harry Bowman
1953	.....	George Puchowski
1954	.....	Donald Hynes
1955	.....	Leo Mroz
1956	.....	Richard S. Kaplan
1957	.....	Matt C. Sidor
1958	.....	John Narvid

FIVE YEAR PERIOD—1934-1939

1959Theodore Puchowski
1960Charles Esola

Out of the Lake County Legion Posts three past District Commanders served as Department Commanders, namely, Harold E. Morris (from Glen Park Post No. 21—1947-48), Alton W. Cochran (from Crown Point Post No. 20—1955-56), and Donald Hynes (from Whiting Post No. 80—1959-60).

Between the years 1919 and 1959 inclusive, the American Legion in Lake County proved itself a bulwark of Democracy, a staunch enemy of Communism and all subversive activities, always protecting the rights of veterans, their widows and orphans, fighting evil and promoting a greater faith in God and Country.

In those years, the American Legion Posts in Lake County, through their service officers, handled more than 20,000 applications for pensions, compensation, bonus plus many thousands of other important documents. More than \$400,000 was spent on child welfare. American Legion funeral services were held in more than 2,000 cases of deceased veterans and more than One Million dollars was contributed to various local charitable drives.

Truly the hopes and dreams of the founders of the American Legion have been fulfilled and Lake County and the State of Indiana have profited as a result of the services rendered by the American Legion in the First District, Department of Indiana.

CHAPTER II

Five Year Period

1939-40; 1940-41; 1941-42; 1942-43; 1943-44

Frank Borman served two more terms. Fred Schmal of Lowell was elected for the 1941-42 term. Herbert E. Graham of Gary was president 1942-43. Frank Borman was again elected in 1943.

The first vice-presidents for the period were Mrs. Jennie Ward Wheeler of Crown Point, Fred Schmal of Lowell, Mrs. Bessie Gunder of Crown Point for two years, and Dr. William Weis of Munster.

The second vice-presidents who served were Fred Schmal of Lowell, Herbert E. Graham of Gary, Dr. F. A. Malmstone of Griffith for two terms, and Bessie Gunder for another term.

The recording and the historical secretaries and treasurers were re-elected each year.

The sixty-fifth annual meeting, October 12, 1940, was held at the Fine Arts Building in the Lake County Fairgrounds. Registration and the fellowship hour, while the traditional basket dinner was being enjoyed, was concluded about 1:30 P.M. A hearty thank-you was given to Mrs. Frank Borman who was in charge of the arrangements.

President Borman called upon Rev. Thomas H. Adkins, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Crown Point, for the invocation.

Treasurer Foster Bruce gave a pep talk in regard to the status of the museum project. He spoke of the vast number of relics that were on display in the store windows around the "Square" during Centennial Week in 1934. Association should recommend action in regard to the preservation of such a collection.

Mrs. Demmon, historical secretary, called for information concerning landholdings that are still in the possession of the descendants of the one who made the entry. A statewide survey is being made from which an official file can be made.

Reminiscences about early days, incidents and experiences in Lake County, Indiana, and nearby Chicago were related in a most entertaining manner by the following "native" gentlemen: Robert Moore, Gary attorney; Oscar Ahlgren, Whiting; Dr. Herbert E. Graham, Gary; John Dorman, Hobart;

FIVE YEAR PERIOD—1939-1944

Dr. William Weis, Munster; William J. McAleer, Hammond; Cyrus Hayden, West Creek and Crown Point; Jess Wilson, Hammond; a fair cross section of civilian development in the county.

An unexpected visitor arrived during the impromptu program. The Hon. Raymond Willis, United States senator representing Indiana, who was touring the county, was presented to the audience. His greetings were concluded by commendation for the activity of the association and the interesting resume of early history.

The sixty-sixth annual meeting, September 27, 1941, at the Fine Arts Building was well attended. A cloud of sadness hovered. A memorial tribute was given by Fred W. Schmal, president, for Allison A. Bibler, incumbent president of the Association, who passed away shortly after the election. He was editor and publisher of the Crown Point Register, a weekly newspaper. Mr. Schmal, as the first vice-president, was the successor to office.

An address of welcome was given by Joseph E. Brown, response by Mr. Schmal. Invocation by Rev. J. J. Bailey, Methodist Church, Crown Point, was followed by the business session. Bessie B. Gunder, program chairman, presented Mr. Wm. D. Mathews, Gary, superintendent of the sanitation plant, who gave a comprehensive treatise on "Sanitation, Past and Present." Hon. E. Miles Norton told about early Gary as he knew it. Reminiscences were continued by Hon. Frank O'Rourke, Hammond; Herbert E. Graham, Gary; Dr. F. A. Malmstone, Griffith, and Mrs. Starr Brownell, Lowell.

Wilfred Weaver, Lowell, installed a public address system for a trial. The older people who have impaired hearing were delighted with the novel experiment.

Adverse weather conditions and an error in publicity caused the attendance at the sixty-seventh meeting, Saturday, September 17, 1942, to be far below the usual attendance. The interest was not lessened.

President Graham cordially welcomed the group and introduced Rev. Wm. J. Schepman, Trinity Lutheran Church, Crown Point, for the invocation. The usual group singing of "America" and the pledge of allegiance was directed by Chairman Bessie Gunder.

The Crown Point Woman's Club Chorus rendered a de-

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lightful musical program. Walter Mybeck gave an impressive memorial tribute for Foster Bruce for his loyalty to civic and patriotic organizations and his church in which he held membership.

"Early Days on the Kankakee," from personal experiences, was related by Leon Granger of Hammond.

September 4, 1943, the Fine Arts Building was again the scene for the bounteous basket dinner and program for the sixty-eighth annual meeting. At 2:00 P.M. President Borman introduced Rev. Paul Bloesch, pastor of St. John's Evangelical and Reformed Church, Crown Point, for the invocation. A delightful group of numbers was sung by the Crown Point High School a capella trio: Evelyn Bailey, Norma Jean Nethery and Patricia Ebert.

Miss Mabel Tinkham of the Gary Public Library talked on the importance of the preservation of historical records and rare books. Microfilming equipment has recently been installed by their library staff at her recommendation.

"Old Settlers Whom I Have Known" was the theme of Judge Harold Strickland's talk. Mrs. James A. Patterson of East Gary area was most entertaining as she told about "Lake County in the Rough." Miss Bernice Bacon, Crown Point High School student, recited impressively "The Love of Country."

Reminiscences were told by Dr. Wm. D. Weis, Munster; Frank Strickland, Lowell; Otto Knoerzer, Hammond; Schuyler Dwyer, Lowell; Jesse Wilson, Hammond; Edwin F. Knight, Crown Point.

As usual the awarding of prizes concluded the day. Again Sam B. Woods was the oldest man born in Lake County and Mrs. Edith Brown Crawford the oldest woman.

Registration, the basket dinner and visiting marked the sixty-ninth annual meeting, October 14, 1944, held in the assembly room in the basement of the Criminal Court Building on South Main Street, Crown Point. Dr. Wm. Weis presided. Rev. C. A. Baumgartel, St. John's Lutheran Church, Gary, gave the invocation. Mrs. Walter Mybeck of Crown Point led the singing, then came the program, election and the reports.

PROGRAM

"Old Landmarks," Edwin F. Knight, surveyor, lawyer.

FIVE YEAR PERIOD—1939-1944

"Pioneer Mail Service," Oscar Sauerman, long-time postmaster.

"Schools of Early Days," Miss Mamie Spangler, assistant superintendent of county schools—report of survey research.

"McGuffey Readers"; Thomas K. Fisher has the set. He studied with them in his school days. He quoted and read from them to illustrate the educational value.

"With the U.S. Band," John C. Fisher, a musician, director, and specialist on the drums, was in John Phillip Sousa's Band.

"Old Age as It Seems to Be" was the original poem by John B. Turner, now in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

"The Bench and the Bar in Lake County" was presented by Daniel J. Moran of Hammond.

Prizes were awarded.

History of Letz Manufacturing Company of Crown Point, Indiana

By ADAH LETZ MUELLER (MRS. MELVIN)

Michael Holland-Letz of Steinbach, Hallenberg, Germany, was a manufacturer of farm machinery. His son Louis worked with him, but young Louis was not pleased with the opportunities in Germany. After studying in a university, he brought his wife, Katharine Messerschmidt Holland-Letz, and three small children to America, arriving in Chicago in 1879.

Chicago at this time was already a strong commercial center, both industrially and agriculturally, and was in the heart of a very productive area.

City life proved too hard on Louis's wife, so the young couple moved to a small town. On the train the conductor suggested Crown Point because it was a cleaner town, so there they made their home instead of Hammond. Here he rented a building across from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot and set up a small plant with a machine shop and foundry. It was then called "CROWN POINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY." The first Letz mill was completed and sold in December of 1882. The first feed grinder was built on principles which represented an entirely new type of farm feed mill. By 1888 a new feature was added.

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A new factory with a warehouse and office building was completed in 1891 and business progressed. This building was 40 feet wide and 200 feet long. The land on which these buildings set was granted to the company by the city of Crown Point where the present buildings stand, just east of the Pennsylvania railroad tracks on East North Street. In 1892 Louis Letz received a charter of incorporation.

Friends of Louis Letz urged him to enter his product in open competition. At the Worlds Fair he received a gold medal from the Paris fair in 1890, and another at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. At the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1904 he won another gold medal.

In 1894 the first corn husker and shredder was placed upon the market. Louis Letz had it patented. He sold his patent to International Harvester in West Pullman, a part of Chicago.

In the spring of 1901 Louis and his family moved to Chicago where he went to work for International Harvester perfecting his corn husker and shredder, but in 1907 he was back in Crown Point with his wife and 10 children, starting all over again at the factory.

Living conditions in the city had completely ruined Mrs. Letz's health and she passed away soon after the family returned to Crown Point. Ernest, their youngest son died of consumption the following year at the age of 17.

In December of 1908 Mr. Holland-Letz was suddenly taken ill and passed away. His sons George, John, and Otto, and daughters, Eva and Carol (now Mrs. C. Harry Newton), continued the business. Daughters Marie and Hannah were already married. George became president of the Company upon his father's death. Later Ludwig and William returned to Crown Point to join their brothers in the business.

In 1909 a new line of feed mill was especially designed for crushing corn in addition to grinding small grains so that farmers would easily and cheaply prepare ground feeds from home grown products.

In 1912, LETZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY's first roughage mill was made. This machine ground such roughage as corn fodder, alfalfa hay, sheaf grains, and clover hay. At the same time it would grind such grains as wheat, rye, oats, barley, shell corn, and corn on the cob.

FIVE YEAR PERIOD—1939-1944

This Machine was constantly improved and business grew, soon making it necessary to enlarge the facilities. In 1920 the buildings then standing were enlarged and a new foundry was completed. In 1929 the new warehouse was completed. These buildings still stand.

Son John became president of the company in 1936 after the death of his brother George.

Today the LETZ MANUFACTURING COMPANY is still a family business. Of the brothers, only John and Will, vice president, are left. They and George Jr. operate the business.

Perfection Musical String Company

By MISS CATHERINE RHEIN

It has taken a lot of gut to string along with you music lovers.

You can credit George N. Einsele for this remark for he knew whereof he spoke.

George Einsele was a Manufacturer of musical strings such as violin, viola, cello, and bass.

The factory known as Perfection Musical String Company is an abandoned rural school house situated in a little residential community of Brunswick, a few miles west of Cedar Lake, Indiana.

Some of your most beautiful music comes from the string instruments, like the cello, viola, bass fiddle, and of course the violin.

You have Mr. Einsele to thank for the tone perfection of many of these instruments because of the tone quality of strings manufactured by this small factory.

Right here you should learn that the life of a cat plays no part whatsoever in the making of a violin string, some screeching examples of the musical art to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sheep and hogs whose journey through life are culminated with one-way trips into the Chicago stockyards provide the intestines from which the strings are manufactured for use by this musical string company, and possibly no more than a half dozen other so-called string-winders throughout the

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

United States.

George Einsele was born in Brunswick and in his youth was a locomotive engineer for some twenty odd years, working for the C.&E. I Railroad, his run being from Danville to Chicago.

Brunswick, now 100 years old, has not grown appreciably like some of its neighboring Lake County communities. There isn't much to be seen. In fact, aside from the Musical String Company, there is only Ben Reichert's Tavern, Niemeyer Sales & Service, John Ericson Violin Maker, and about 30 homes.

Perfection Musical String Company is the only string manufacturing establishment in this part of the country; there are several "winders" on the east coast. Because the field of production is not overcrowded this little factory does a splendid annual business. It furnishes employment to 15 persons throughout the year. Production averages 3000 strings a day, or more than a million annually; and yet, the Perfection Musical String Company of Brunswick is known to only two customers.

Our customers are big jobbers, one in Chicago and one in Cleveland, Ohio. Yet our strings go all over the United States and possibly, to owners of stringed instruments in foreign countries. This method of distribution has proved very satisfactory. It has eliminated much detail work in our small factory, for we are concerned only with the production of first-class, high quality strings. We ship them in the bulk lots to jobbers, who in turn, package them under their own trade marks for sales to music stores and, ultimately, used by musicians.

Mr. Einsele died in 1940 and the factory was operated successfully by his sister Miss Ella M. Einsele until her death in March 1958. The Perfection Musical String Company is now owned and operated by Raymond J. Neiner who has been its manager for the past twelve years.

Mr. Neiner is surrounded by a group of employees whose loyalty to this little industry is best illustrated by the fact that all have been employees for ten years or more. The oldest employee, Michael Kulling, with forty five years service is still active in producing violin strings. Some employees with twenty to thirty years of service are Alma Russell, Bernice Batterman, Catherine Rhein, Erna Schreiber, and Elea-nore Tobias. Other employees are Alice Piopho, Margaret

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Borger, LaVerne Schulte, Margaret Tolan, Edna Surchik, Luella Kettler, Richard Fetsch, and Marie Russell.

The Perfection Musical String Company formerly made violins and turned out exactly 1000 hand-made violins, then decided to quit and go into the string business exclusively.

How violin strings are made is not easily explained. The sheep and hog gut is obtained from a Chicago packing concern. The gut is furnished in the rough after having been properly treated at the stockyards. The gut is dried and treated at our factory before it is trued and reduced from its natural thickness that will produce a good tone quality string. Special winding operations are then involved on each of the D, G, E, and A strings. Silver or aluminum wire is wound around this gut depending on type of string being manufactured.

When complete, the strings have their respective tone qualities definitely associated with them to achieve the melodious effects so long identified with stringed instruments.

Ninety-five per cent of all stringed instruments in Symphony Orchestras throughout the United States use strings manufactured by this small industry.

D.U.V.

History of the Clara Barton Tent No. 6, Daughters of the Union Veterans of the Civil War, 1861-1865, Inc., Department of Indiana

As a child the organizer of the Clara Barton Tent No. 6, accompanied her father, John Diedel, to several National Encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic. The other four organizations allied with the Grand Army of the Republic met in their annual national conventions at the same time. When she was fourteen years of age she met some of the officers of this patriotic order. She was interested but the time consuming years of high school, college and other demands occupied her time and it was not until January 20, 1919, that she, Matilda Diedel, organized a Tent of Daughters of the Union Veterans in Gary.

Fourteen names appear on the charter. Three of the

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charter members are living (October 1959) and active members in the Tent. They are: Matilda D. Roberts (Mrs. John J.), Bliss Sherman Brown (Mrs. W. P.), and Myrle Maxon Georges (Mrs. James).

The first corps of officers served two years: President, Mrs. Roberts; sr. vice-president, Mrs. Georges; treasurer, Mrs. Brown. The Tent was instituted by the national president, Mrs. Estella Moore, and Mrs. Lulu Carlin, a past national president, both from Chicago, Illinois. The Membership increased. At the outbreak of World War I, one-hundred and forty-seven members were enrolled. Our present list consists of twenty-nine names.

Eligibility is limited—only direct lineal descendants of an honorably discharged veteran of the Union Army, Navy or Marines, or those who made the supreme sacrifice during the war are admitted to our Order. We are organized in thirty-one states, including Alaska. The 1925 membership throughout the United States almost reached the 50,000 mark. Fifty-two cities and towns in Indiana have Tents.

Mrs. Roberts was elected Department (State) president in 1934 and was the first to be re-elected in 1935. She became very active in the National and served in various offices and on committees. In 1934 she was elected National President at the national convention held in Rochester, New York.

A national headquarters building was purchased in Washington, D. C., in 1934. It was dedicated as a Living Memorial to our fathers, the Grand Army of The Republic. In the spring of 1955 a large room was dedicated and turned over to the national G. A.R. for their private use. This office and lounge was on the second floor. Miss Katharine R.A. Flood of Massachusetts, was the secretary in charge of the office.

We occupied this office for seventeen years, then it was sold and a National Headquarters building was purchased in the land of Lincoln, Springfield, Illinois. It is across from the Centennial Building on South Second Street. It is a fine building, fittingly furnished. There is a large room used as a museum for Civil War relics and records. Over 5,000 volumes of books, many now out of print, fill the bookcases. While located in Washington D. C. many students from Yale and Harvard did research in our library for Civil War data.

Mrs. Roberts retired in September of 1935, as national president. She was unanimously elected chairman of the

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Board of Directors of the National Headquarters Building. This office she held for twenty years, until retirement in 1957 at the National Convention in Buffalo, New York.

Nationally we were organized May 30, 1885 at Massillon, Ohio; incorporated December 12, 1885 as National Alliance of Daughters of Veterans; endorsed by The Grand Army of The Republic at their 34th annual encampment held in Chicago, Illinois in 1900. The name changed to Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, at the 35th National Convention, Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1925. The name changed to Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, 1861-1865, Inc. at the 54th National Convention, at Des Moines, Iowa in 1944.

The Department of Indiana was organized September 20, 1915 at Peru, Indiana, where the First Tent was instituted. The other two Tents forming the Department were Fort Wayne No. 2 and Elkhart No. 3. The present Department president is Mrs. Cecil Albery, of Gary, Ind. The present National president is Miss Bertha Robbins, of Detroit, Michigan. The present Clara Barton Tent president is Mrs. Alice Coffman, whose term expires in 1960.

A few of the objectives are to furnish recreational equipment for the Veterans' Hospitals; make knee robes for the men; and we have furnished the apparatus for ceiling reading for basket cases in the hospital at Marion. National and Department channels, we give annual scholarships to college students who are direct lineal descendents of a Union Veteran of the Civil War, whether they are connected or not with our Order.

We contribute to local and civic drives such as X-ray, Red Cross, Lake County T.B. Society, Crippled Children, Heart and Cancer. We make pads for the Cancer Society. We present flags to the Boy Scouts and the Girl Scouts. Locally we have contributed to both the Methodist and the Mercy Hospitals. We are a non-profit, non-political, and non-sectarian Order.

Our national president has been asked to serve on the Civil War Centennial Committee.

Compiled by
MRS. JOHN J. ROBERTS,
PAST NATIONAL PRESIDENT, D.U.V.

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

Grand Army of the Republic

John Diedel, a Union Veteran of the Civil War, came to Tolleston, Lake County, Indiana, in May, 1885. He was the only Civil War veteran in that locality until the town of Gary was founded in 1908. Two or three veterans came to the new "Steel City." Willard Walker opened a music store on Broadway, then a sandy road. His wife, Lucy Clover Walker, was a piano teacher; she joined our "Tent."

Prior to 1885, David Combs and his son had lived in Tolleston. They were enlisted men who had served in the Union Army. Mrs. Henrietta Gibson, daughter of David Combs, was the wife of a pioneer, Mariah Gibson. David is buried in Waldheim Cemetery, 19th Avenue, between Pierce and Buchanan Streets, Gary. The son moved to Chicago.

Several veterans live in the Merrillville area and one lives on a small farm west of Ross, Indiana. My father, John Diedel, joined the G.A.R. Post at Hobart, Indiana. When it disbanded he joined the John Wheeler Post at Crown Point. A common meeting place for the veterans, whether living or just visiting a daughter or son, was the Walker Music Store. Most of the newcomers retained their membership in the G.A.R. Posts of their former home towns. A few joined the Wheeler Post at Crown Point. The enjoyable comradeship at the Walker Music Store led to the forming of the Civil War Veterans Association in Gary, late in 1908. In the mid twenties the commander of this association and another member were requested to resign. The commander destroyed all of the records up to that time, thus their activities are lost to posterity.

The thinning ranks so weakened the Veterans Association that the DUV members helped by filling the offices of chaplain and secretary. Their meetings were held in the homes of the Daughters and, after a few years, in the American Legion Hut, for which there was a rental fee. The Daughters planned and arranged the monthly luncheons and entertainment for the veterans. The peak of their membership was twenty-seven. Annual election was in January. There was a business session each month. Some of the best speakers and musical talent in Gary appeared on their programs—gratis. The last meeting was the Christmas party, 1936, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Decker. Comrade Joos Verplank was the only veteran present. Comrade Fadian, of East Gary, was too ill to attend. All other comrades had either

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gone to live elsewhere with family or friends or had passed away.

After the very unpleasant, unorthodox incident of the two officers in 1925, that caused their dismissal, these two scoured the nearby towns of Miller, Chesterton and Hobart for veterans and eventually found ten, a charter list for a G.A.R. Post in Gary. The Civil War Veterans Association did nothing to oppose them. The William Kechum Post was the last one to be chartered in the Department of Indiana. Most of this roll did not attend the meetings and after a few short years the Charter was surrendered. The Posts in Hobart, Hammond, Whiting and Crown Point were functioning. Crown Point, the John Wheeler Post, was the last one to disband. Their four guns of the 1865 government vintage were given to the Clara Barton Tent, who have placed them in the National Headquarters Building at Springfield, Illinois. (See NDUV story).

The Grand Army of The Republic was founded by Major Benjamin F. Stephenson and W. J. Rutledge, chaplain, of the 14th Illinois Infantry. Major Stephenson was a doctor in the medical corps during the Civil War. Both had dreamed of such an organization while in active service. March 1866, Major Stephenson called a conference in Springfield, Illinois. Fifteen Union officers came; the result was the birth of this noble organization. The first Post was organized at Decatur, Illinois, on the 6th of April, 1866. The Major was elected to the Department State Commander, with a charter membership of twelve ex-service men from the Union Army. The Post was given the title "Honor Post No. 1". The official closing of the Grand Army was October 16, 1956.

The first National Encampment was at Indianapolis, Indiana, November 2, 1866, and the last one held in Indianapolis August 28 to September 1, 1949. The eighty-three National Encampments were held in different cities throughout the United States. Provincial Commander-in-chief was Benjamin F. Stephenson; the first commander-in-chief was Stephen A. Hurlbut, Springfield, Illinois; the second commander-in-chief was General John A. Logan who served three consecutive years. The final officers were: Theodore A. Penland, Portland, Oregon,—Commander-in-chief; Albert Woolson, Duluth, Minnesota,—senior vice-commander-in-chief; and James Hard, New York,—junior vice-commander-in-chief.

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Indiana had four commanders-in-chief, namely: Ivan Walker, Orlando Somers of Kokomo, William Ketchum, Indianapolis, and Isaac W. Sharp of Warsaw.

At the Twenty-seventh National Encampment held in Indianapolis it was reported that five of the posts represented had been organized in Canada, one post each in Mexico and Honolulu, and one in Lima, Peru, South America, which had twenty-four on the charter.

The design of the "little bronze button" was approved and patented during the twenty-eighth encampment September, 1894, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Henceforth this was the proud emblem worn on the coat lapel of every Grand Army man. The first badges were made from cannons used in the Civil War. One Union and one Confederate cannon were obtained for this purpose. At the encampment in 1903 at San Francisco, the Grand Army presented \$1,715.83 toward a home for the Confederate veterans in Mountain Home, Alabama. Over \$3,000.00 was sent to Kansas for flood relief and \$22,000.00 was raised in cash and supplies for the tornado disaster in Galveston, Texas. In 1906 nearly \$10,000.00 was sent to San Francisco after the earthquake.

During this and the following years the Grand Army worked hard to get Congress to enlarge the amphitheater in Arlington Cemetery and to have them provide a site upon which to place the Major Stephenson monument. The Grand Army had raised \$25,000.00 to buy the monument. In 1909 the latter had been accomplished so that the Stephenson monument was dedicated in Washington, D. C., July 3, 1909. The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was fittingly observed. September 13 and 14, 1913, the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg was observed by the Confederate and Union veterans. Fifty-five thousand attended. The two projects proposed to Congress were passed.

Another effort was to increase pensions, especially of the Civil War widows. During World War I the GAR and their four allied orders purchased over a million dollars of war bonds. In 1920 the amphitheater was dedicated and an increase in the pensions for army nurses was raised from \$12.00 to \$30.00 per month.

In 1924, House Bill No. 1869, incorporation of the Grand Army, was accepted. The Blue and the Grey held a last reunion, July 1-4, 1938, at the Battlefield of Gettysburg, on the

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seventy-fifth anniversary of that event. Fifteen hundred Union veterans and five hundred Confederates attended. The "Eternal Peace" monument was dedicated and unveiled at Oak Ridge. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States, was the speaker.

October 29, 1945, Miss Katharine A. Flood, Newton, Massachusetts, died. She served many years as secretary for the Grand Army. Miss Cora E. Gillis, Jamestown, New York, was named to fill the vacancy. Both ladies have been national presidents of the Daughters of the Union Veterans (DUV) of the Civil War.

At the national encampment held in Grand Rapids, Michigan, September 28-30, 1948, there was passed a resolution to place the records in Washington, D. C. The books were to be sent to the Congressional Library; badges, flags, etc., to the Smithsonian Institute. Another resolution to make the 1949 encampment the last one and to petition Congress to issue a commemorative stamp at their final encampment in Indianapolis in 1949. Six members attended this final convention, namely: commander-in-chief, Theodore Penland, age 100 years; senior vice-commander-in-chief, Charles Chappel, age 109 years; chief of staff, Albert Woolson, age 103 years, who was promoted to senior vice-commander at the death of Chappel; James A. Ward, age 108 years; Joseph Covese, age 105 years; Robert Barrett, age 107 years.

At the last encampment a resolution was made to continue the offices and the secretary's office for the purpose of handling the business affairs connected with the final dissolution. Thus Theodore A. Penland was the last man to be considered for the office of commander-in-chief. Secretary Gillis was given authority to act in the capacity in closing the affairs of the organization, also to turn over to the Woman's Relief Corps and the Daughters of the Union Veterans all money left in the Southern Memorial Fund, since they had contributed that money.

It was here in Indianapolis that Chief Penland marched away to war and it was here where he returned in 1949 as the sole survivor of Indiana veterans.

The GAR was officially closed in October, 1956, by the United States District Court in Washington, D. C.

The total number listed in the Union army, navy and marines, 1861-1865, was 2,778,304.

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The Indiana Department of the GAR was organized August 20, 1866. Dissension in the organization due to politics caused trouble and posts dropped out until very few were still functioning. Reorganization began in 1876. Indiana reorganized October 3, 1879. Former records were lost. There is no available record of how many GAR posts were in Indiana or what the total membership may have been.

Old Soldiers never die
They simply fade away.

Compiled by,

MATILDA DIEDEL ROBERTS (MRS. J. J.),
Past National President,
Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

Lake County Council of Churches

By S. ALLAN WATSON

The Lake County Council of Churches was organized on Monday, December 2, 1957. Twenty-seven (27) churches signed the original declaration of intention and took membership on that night.

Officers elected that night were:

President.....	Fred H. Jannesch, Gary
First Vice-President.....	Robert C. Leas, Hammond
Second Vice-President.....	Rev. Robert Penn, Gary
Third Vice-President.....	Han Petersen, Chicago
Fourth Vice-President.....	Rev. Humphrey Walz, Crown Point
Secretary.....	Mrs. Albert A. Ford, Hammond*
Treasurer.....	Jack Morfee, Gary

The Rev. Elbert Cole of City Church, Gary (Methodist), was chairman of the steering committee which set up the original organization meeting. It was held at the First Congregational Church in East Chicago.

Our membership now numbers forty-seven (47) churches in the county. Nearly every month another church takes membership.

Early in June, 1958, I was called from my pastorate in

* Mrs. Robert B. Miller, Gary, resigned immediately after the election and was succeeded by Mrs. Ford.

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La Paz, Bolivia, to be executive director. I assumed duties June 15. Since that date we have held an administrative clinic for vacation church schools; four (4) vacation church school institutes; organized a youth council in Hammond. We have taken the lead in the county-wide drive against vice.

A council of churches is like an iceberg, nine-tenths of its work is submerged. It is not seen by the average person in the pew.

THREE-CREEK COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

CEDAR CREEK

Shelby Church of Christ.....	E. L. Worley, Minister
St. Theresa's Catholic Church (Shelby).....	Rev. John Woods, Pastor
Lake Dalecarlia Community Church.....	Rev. O. R. Foster, Pastor
Creston Methodist Church.....	Carl Quinluin Baker, Minister
Lowell Church of Christ.....	Allen C. Meredith, Minister
Church of Christ of Lowell.....	Rolland Fritz, Minister
Church of the Nazarene.....	Kenneth Dishman, S.S. Supt.
Lowell Assembly of God.....	Reverend O. L. Cole
First Methodist Church.....	Claude J. Eaton, Minister

EAGLE CREEK

Range Line Presbyterian Church.....	Rev. David Frey, Pastor
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WEST CREEK

Schneider Presbyterian.....	David Gallop, Minister
Lake Prairie Presbyterian Church.....	William Stephenson, Pastor
Trinity Lutheran Church.....	Rev. William Adam, pastor
St. Edward's Church.....	Rev. Chester P. Zurawiec, Pastor
First Baptist Church.....	Rev. Earl Newkirk, Minister

Lowell Grade School

By RUSSELL KENNEY

Lowell Grade School, in 1934, was housed in the building on the corner of Main and North Union with an enrollment of 280 pupils in the eight grades and a force of ten teachers. Art, music, agriculture and shop was included in the curriculum. Later band was added. A cafeteria provided hot lunches for children desiring them.

The walls soon began to bulge with the increasing number of children. The cafeteria disappeared into a classroom, as did the library, halls, and all the basement.

The years 1953 to 1955 became a nightmare with classes

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scattered from the school house proper to the Methodist church, the town hall, and a private house on the west side of Lowell.

In 1955 the Oak Hill School on Oakley Avenue was ready for occupancy. The kindergarten, which had been functioning seven years, and grades through five, moved joyfully into the beautiful new building, while grades six, seven, and eight remained in the original Lowell Grade School building.

The 1959 fall enrollment in the Oak Hill School was 455; in the Main Street School, 208; making a total of 663 with a crew of 23 well-trained teachers, 15 at Oak Hill and 8 at the other building.

A twelve room addition to the Oak Hill School is anticipated to be ready for the opening of the school term in the fall of 1960.

Hammond Public Schools

By R. B. MILLER, Acting Superintendent

Significant changes in the Hammond public schools in the past twenty-five years are as follows:

1. The addition of special service schools to care for the various types of both physically and mentally disabled children.
 - a. Rooms for non-educable but trainable children.
 - b. Addition of a resource teacher for blind children. (This teacher is to assist and counsel the regular teacher in whose rooms the blind and near-blind children will work.)
 - c. Five teachers of speech and hearing therapy who visit each school regularly and test and work with children with speech and hearing defects.
 - d. The employment of two physical therapists as well as a consulting orthopedic specialist for physically handicapped children.
 - e. The employment of three teachers to instruct the homebound child, who because of extended illness or disability cannot attend regular classes.

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2. Expanded program in the health program of the schools.
 - a. A school doctor has been employed to direct and upgrade the entire health program.
 - b. The employment of additional nurses so that nurses are available for all schools.
3. Expansion in the field of psychology.
 - a. A full-time psychologist has been employed to work with teachers and principals in discovering and working with the mentally and socially retarded or disturbed child.
4. Introduction of classes in remedial or developmental reading.
5. Stepped up program in science, mathematics and foreign languages.
6. Improvement in the guidance program. Providing more and better trained guidance personnel in our high schools.
7. Greater stress is being put on the teaching of the American way of life and the dangers of Communism.
 - a. All high school students must take at least one semester of world geography.
 - b. A year of world history is required of all high school students.
 - c. All senior students must take one semester of economics as well as a required semester of U. S. Government.
8. Individualized reading program in the elementary grades. Experimentation is being done in permitting children to read at their own rate in the field of greatest interest.
9. Definite steps are being taken, and with much success, to raise the standard of work for all students.

East Chicago Public Schools, 1934-1959

The basic education program of the East Chicago public

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schools has changed very little during the past 25 years, but the community has tried in many ways to improve the education of its children. These include changes in administration, building, class-size, teacher's salaries, and special services.

The administrative changes have involved the selection of school board members. For years prior to 1952, the board had consisted of three members appointed by the city council. Between 1952 and 1957 it consisted of five individuals chosen by a special election. Since the middle of 1957 it has had five members appointed by the mayor with the approval of the council.

During the depression the building of new schools had ceased while the school population continued to grow; so that, when Roy W. Feik assumed the superintendency in 1934, the average class contained 36 pupils. In 1937 a gymnasium and shop building was added to Roosevelt High School and in 1940 the vocational annex was built at Washington. The enrollment which had been 9,569 in 1934 began to decrease rapidly in 1939 and continued to do so until 1949 when it was only 6,954 and the average class size was less than 26. In 1944 despite the drop in total enrollment some schools were crowded and the birth rate was beginning to increase; so Superintendent A. C. Senour (1943-58) was directed to arrange for a building and site survey by the University of Chicago. As a result of this survey several of the older buildings were modernized and a new 30-room Field School was constructed.

The birth rate continued to increase; so the survey was repeated in 1955-56 and a new building program was outlined. The new Field School was enlarged (1955), a new gymnasium was built at Washington High School and a temporary primary building was built in the new Roxana addition (1957). Meanwhile on January 6, 1956, Garfield School burned, necessitating shelving of other building plans until its replacement, the Carrie Gosch School, was completed in 1959. When Dan Simon became superintendent in 1958, the enrollment was at an all-time high, 9,923. To handle this number the licensed staff, which was 289 in 1934, had increased to 407 and the average class size was over 27 which meant many classes were larger than is considered desirable. Also, the number of classes had increased until a shortage of rooms necessitated shortened sessions in several buildings.

The 1921 teachers' salary became inoperative during the depression; so a committee of teachers proposed a new sched-

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ule which was adopted in 1938. Subsequent improvements have resulted in one of the better schedules in the nation, the average salary for classroom teachers being \$6,431 in 1958-59.

In 1934 the school population consisted predominantly of the children of immigrants from central and southern Europe. During the intervening years these people have been largely displaced by people from the South, Mexico, and Puerto Rico. This fact plus an active social conscience has resulted in the addition of many special services: three teachers for younger homebound pupils; Executone service for older homebound pupils; a class for "trainable" children; provision for the blind; a vastly expanded counseling staff; four remedial teachers for normal children with deficient skills in language, reading, and/or arithmetic; and beginning in 1959 a psychiatric social worker.

Education in Lake County, 1934-1959

By MAMIE SPANGLER
Supervisor, Elementary Education,
Lake County Schools, 1937-1959

The increased enrollment in the Lake County Schools has been an amazing phenomena. This reflects not only the increased industrial expansion in the area and the trend to move from the crowded cities but is a sample of what is taking place in all metropolitan areas. With increased transportation facilities many people prefer to live out in the suburbs and drive in to the plants or offices to work.

This back to the country movement began in the middle 30's when, during the depression years, working hours were greatly reduced. A house in a new subdivision with ground enough for a garden, fruit trees and possibly fowls proved a great economic aid.

This movement was predicted by sociologists even before the depression years. The movement was slowed down during the World War II period on account of gas rationing but was renewed with vigor later.

The rapid increase in school enrollment was amazing to school officials and caught some of them off guard. They didn't think this could be happening or that it would continue long. However, over a period of time studies have been made of the trends and we are able to project the problem into the

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future and to be better prepared.

In order to house the pupils it has been necessary to resort to half day sessions in some areas and to use churches, town halls and empty store rooms in others.

TRUSTEES OF LAKE COUNTY

The trustees of the eleven townships make up the Board of Education of Lake County. However, each one, with the advice of his three member advisory board, is the sole administrator of his township. Together they determine the general school policies and meet the first Monday in each month in the office of the Lake County superintendent of schools.

The towns of Munster, Highland and Schererville are administered by town boards but were under county jurisdiction until they grew to such size that they now have their own superintendents.

When Calumet Township became eligible in 1957, under a new law, to form a metropolitan school district, it was organized and now has a five-member board and its own superintendent, Dr. Schuur. The township continues to have services from the county school office.

Trustees who have served since 1934:

Calumet Township—Mrs. Mary Grade Wells, Mrs. Frankie Helman, Mr. Peter Mandich, Mr. Harold DeVault.

Cedar Creek Township—Mr. Vivian Hayden, Mr. Morris Gilbert, Mr. William Sisson, Mrs. Wilfred Weaver.

Center Township—Mr. Julius Nielson, Dr. Francis Roth, Mr. Bert Margison, Mr. Harry Meyer.

Eagle Creek Township—Mr. Thomas Fisher, Mr. Winfred Bryant, Mr. Thomas Fisher (another 2 four year terms), Mr. Elmer Childress, Mr. John Amey.

Hanover Township—Mr. Frank Govert, Mr. Edward Fedler, Mr. Frank Schafer, Mr. Raymond Mager.

Hobart Township—Mr. John Harms, Mr. Henry S. Evans, Mrs. Henry S. Evans, Mr. Ivan Meister, Mr. William Green.

North Township—Mr. John J. Mehan, Mr. J. L. Ginther, Mrs. Mary Ginther, Mr. John Sertich, Mr. John Brozovic.

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Ross Township—Mr. Emil Buchfuehrer, Mr. Harry Holmes, Mr. Ted Houchin, Mr. Henry Fieler, Mr. Cecil Tona-gel.

St. John Township—Mr. Paul Gettler, Mr. Roy Hillbrich, Mr. Mike Kolling, Mr. Don Moriarity.

West Creek Township—Mr. Harry Hathaway, Mr. Roy Pattee, Mr. Ernest Burnham, Mr. Ray Forburger.

Winfield Township—Mr. Julius Batterman, Mr. John Keehn, Mr. Byron Henderson, Mr. George M. Phillips.

ENROLLMENTS

1934	Townships	2181
	Towns—Highland, Munster, Schererville	455
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	Total Elementary	2636
	High Schools	
	Calumet	
	Dyer	
	Lowell	
	Merrillville	
	}	707
	<hr/>	
	Grand Total	3343
1939	Townships—Elementary	3030
	Towns	680
	High Schools	1064
	<hr/>	
	Grand Total	4774
1944	Townships—Elementary	4206
	Towns	1089
	High Schools	883
	<hr/>	
	Grand Total	6178
1949	Townships—Elementary	5925
	Towns	1358
	High Schools	1352
	<hr/>	
	Grand Total	8635
1954	Townships	8801
	Towns (Schererville)	265
	Note: During this period Highland and	

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Munster had grown to such proportions that they withdrew from county administration and formed independent corporations.

High School 2247

Grand Total (without Munster and Highland)11313

1959 Townships (excluding Calumet which during this period formed the Calumet Metropolitan School District with its own Board of Education and superintendent, but with services from the county offices) 8247

High School 2622

Grand Total (excluding 3 towns and Calumet Township)10869

ENROLLMENTS

Note: During this period the River Forest High School in Hobart Township had been added. These high school pupils had been going to Hobart High School. Lowell High School includes pupils from Eagle Creek, Cedar Creek and West Creek as well as some from Hanover. Other Hanover pupils go to Dyer.

Center and Winfield Township pupils go to the Crown Point High School. Merrillville High School has pupils in Ross Township only. Dyer High School has St. John Township pupils, Schererville and some from Hanover. Calumet Township has its own senior and junior high school. Munster formerly sent high school pupils into Hammond and Highland into Griffith but now they have their own high schools.

Total enrollments at 5-year intervals at a glance:

	1934	1939	1944	1949	1954	1959
	3,343	4,774	6,178	8,635	11,313	10,869

Add to this the original towns and Calumet enrollments equal 30,000.

CHANGES IN ENROLLMENTS

From 1934-1939 = 1431 increase.

From 1939-1944 = 1404 increase.

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(Note: The movement from the cities slackened due to the gas rationing in World War II.)

From 1949-1954 = 2678 increase although Highland and Munster had withdrawn.

From 1954-1959 = 444 loss. This was due to Calumet Township forming an independent school district which now has 4913 pupils. Counting this township our grand total in 1959 was 15,782. Add to this Highland, Munster and Schererville and the total enrollment of the same area was approximately 30,000 or almost 10 times the enrollment of 1934.

SCHOOL HOUSING

The rapid movement from the cities to the suburbs and from other areas—mostly from the South—put a tremendous burden on taxpayers, trustees and school administrators. In some areas particularly in Calumet and Hobart Townships the growth was so rapid and continuous that temporary buildings and half day sessions in the lower grades have prevailed.

The first relief came in the later 40's when the Federal government provided funds when it was determined that 90% of the families were in defense construction. Both Calumet and Hobart Townships qualified for these. Three new elementary schools, two additions to Black Oak Junior High School and High School have been built since the early 40's in Calumet Township.

From seven rooms in Hobart Township, two new elementary, a junior high school and a senior high school have been built. Soon another elementary will be added.

In the areas that could not qualify for Federal funds the state has made provisions for buildings. Townships may form a holding corporation or may borrow at very low interest from the soldiers' fund. When the state levied one-half cent for a soldiers' bonus much more money accumulated than enough to pay the stipulated amount so the surplus was set aside for schools who could qualify. That meant those who had used all their own available funds and had reached the limit in taxation for schools.

School architecture has kept pace with modern home and business buildings. In fact they are so lovely that they are sometimes called the Children's Country Clubs. Most of them are one level ranch type with the latest in lighting, plumbing,

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

seating and decorating. Colors are scientifically chosen and it is rare to find two rooms alike.

A large multi-purpose room functions as an auditorium, gymnasium and dining room for the cafeterias. Dining tables have folding benches attached and the seating for programs and games can be pulled out from the walls where they are concealed in tier-like arrangements. The state building code requires that school buildings have ample play space.

The following tables show the changes in school buildings since the middle 30's and the increase in the number of school rooms:

CALUMET TOWNSHIP

1936		1959
Hosford Park	2 rooms	6 rooms
Longfellow	new	16 rooms
Black Oak	2 rooms	24 rooms
DeVault	new	15 rooms
Dulles	new	15 rooms
Ross	12 rooms	10 rooms
	(used also for high school)	
Junior H.S.	_____	22 rooms
Senior H.S.	_____	35 rooms
	_____	_____
Total	16 rooms	143 rooms

CEDAR CREEK TOWNSHIP

Lowell Elementary	8 rooms	10 rooms
Shelby	4 rooms	5 rooms
Oak Hill	new	12 rooms
Lowell H.S.	14 rooms	20 rooms
	_____	_____
Total	26 rooms	47 rooms

CENTER TOWNSHIP

Cedar Lake (MacArthur)	8 rooms	12 rooms
Riley	2 rooms	2 rooms
Washington	3 rooms	3 rooms

FIVE YEAR PERIOD—1939-1944

Taft Elementary	new	15 rooms
Taft Jr. H.S.	new	10 rooms
Cedar Lake School for Exceptional Children		1 room
Total	13 rooms	43 rooms

EAGLE CREEK TOWNSHIP

Center School	4 rooms	5 rooms
Liberty	2 rooms (closed)	0 rooms
Total	6 rooms	5 rooms

HANOVER TOWNSHIP

Jane Horton Ball	new	10 rooms
Lincoln	4 rooms	11 rooms
Schiller	2 rooms	2 rooms
Brunswick	—	1 room
Total	6 rooms	24 rooms

HOBART TOWNSHIP

Godair Park	4 rooms	0 rooms
New Chicago	3 rooms	0 rooms
Henry S. Evans	new	24 rooms
River Forest	new	18 rooms
River Forest H.S.	new	30 rooms
River Forest Jr. High	new	15 rooms
Total	7 rooms	87 rooms

ROSS TOWNSHIP

Ainsworth	4 rooms	5 rooms
Sanatorium	2 rooms	1 room
Merrillville Elem.	8 rooms	30 rooms
Merrillville H.S.	8 rooms	32 rooms
Henry Fieler	new	12 rooms
Total	22 rooms	80 rooms

ST. JOHN TOWNSHIP

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

Dyer H.S.	8 rooms	27 rooms
Kahler (Dyer Elem.)	8 rooms	19 rooms
Kolling	new	14 rooms
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	16 rooms	60 rooms

WEST CREEK TOWNSHIP

Lake Prairie	2 rooms (closed 1959)	0 rooms
Oakland	3 rooms (closed 1959)	0 rooms
Schneider	3 rooms	5 rooms
Sheridan	2 rooms (closed 1959)	0 rooms
New Lake Prairie		15 rooms
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	10 rooms	20 rooms

WINFIELD TOWNSHIP

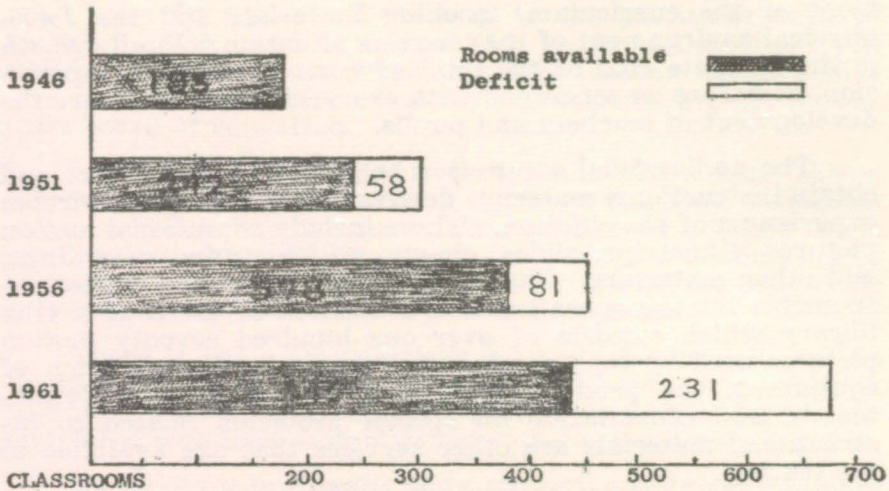
Leroy	2 rooms	3 rooms
Palmer	2 rooms	2 rooms
Winfield	2 rooms	2 rooms
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	6 rooms	7 rooms

TOWNS

Highland	9 rooms	8 rooms
Highland H.S.	new	20 rooms
Lincoln	new	12 rooms
Orchard Park	new	6 rooms
Judith M. Johnson	new	10 rooms
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9 rooms	56 rooms
Munster (Elliott)	8 rooms	15 rooms
Eads	new	11 rooms
Lanier	new	15 rooms
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	8 rooms	41 rooms
Schererville	2 rooms	10 rooms

The following graph shows the growth in classrooms needed:

FIVE YEAR PERIOD—1939-1944



LAKE COUNTY SCHOOLS (OUTSIDE CITIES)

THE INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF ADMINISTRATION, SUPERVISION AND TEACHING

The rapid growth of the school population has necessitated hiring teachers without experience and some who were trained in other areas than that in which they teach. Therefore the supervisory staff has been increased to help these and to carry on a continuous in-service training program.

The superintendent's office is organized to serve in numerous ways. The superintendent of schools is an officer representing jointly the local school board and the state department of education. In administering the rulings of the state board of education and the policies of the state superintendent of public instruction, the superintendent represents the state of Indiana. In matters purely local, the superintendent of schools acts under the authority of and represents his local board of school trustees.

The supervisors work with principals and teachers to evaluate and improve instruction. They help in discovering and identifying the individual needs of children—mental, social, physical, and emotional—and recommend means of meet-

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

ing those needs. They are also concerned with the improvement of the curriculum, teaching materials and the socio-physical environment of the teaching situation. Pupil growth is the ultimate goal of the total educative process. Supervision, therefore, is concerned with everything that furthers the development of teachers and pupils.

The audio-visual supervisor helps the teacher select and obtain instructional materials designed to enrich the classroom experiences of the children. These include educational motion pictures, filmstrips, slides, charts, still pictures, recordings, and other materials. The audio-visual supervisor is also responsible for the operation and utilization of the county film library which consists of over one hundred seventy motion pictures used by the schools. Assistance in the operation of equipment, the production of teacher and pupil-made materials, and consultation on special problems related to instructional materials are other services that are available to the teacher.

The speech and hearing therapists work with children who have difficulty with speech or with hearing. When a difficulty is discovered by the teacher, it is referred to the therapist. Parents are informed and are asked to take the child to a physician for medical examination. After the diagnosis of the physician, work is started by the therapist. In many cases it is necessary for parents to work with the child on speech exercises recommended. Speech and hearing therapy is an important part of the school program.

The attendance officers work to keep children attending school regularly.

Your principal is directly responsible for his school's program and the quality of work accomplished. The principal works with teachers for the educational advancement of children and with parent organizations to keep them informed about the school. In some of our smaller schools a head teacher performs some of these functions.

The teacher directs the learning of all pupils. She tries to meet the individual needs of the weak, average and superior child. Children should take the educational process at their natural stride. Some parents expect too rapid progress and insist that the child do a great deal of homework. In some instances this is a detriment rather than a help to the child.

Indiana has one of the highest standards for teacher qual-

FIVE YEAR PERIOD—1939-1944

ification of any state. To secure a teaching license a teacher must have four years of training in the particular area of teaching. The trend is toward five years of training. The standards apply to every public school teacher whether in a city or a remote rural community. Standards are set by our state board of education.

Lake County during this period has had a high salary schedule. The state legislature approves the state minimum salary schedule and the funds for operating it. These funds are distributed to each trustee on the basis of a formula. The townships adopt their own salary schedule with the state scale as a base and supplemented by township funds.

There is not a single salary schedule for the county but the trustees try to keep them as nearly together as possible. A beginning teacher may in 1959 draw over \$4000.00 per year and those who have taught twenty years or more \$6500.00.

To make the profession more attractive and to entice more young people to join it, Indiana has adopted one of the best pension systems. The state contributes $\frac{4}{7}$ and the teacher $\frac{3}{7}$ of a yearly amount. This with social security adds to the security of the teachers in later years. They may start drawing after fifteen years experience if they have reached a certain age and may retire after forty or more years with well above a \$5000.00 annual income.

The number of teachers and principals in Lake County, including the three towns, in 1934 was 172; in 1959 was 685 for the same area. These numbers include principals and special teachers such as art, music, physical training, shop, home economics, and agriculture.

THE CURRICULUM AND TEACHING

The textbook commission of the state board of education selects a multiple list of five for each subject. The local school committees and school superintendent select one series from this list and these are placed on the basic textbook list for the next five years. However, we have moved far away from single textbook teaching to multiple text use plus library services for all schools, school libraries and room libraries. These books are in all subjects and on all levels of achievement. Each room is provided with reading materials at least two grades above and two below that grade. This is to care for individual differences. In addition to the libraries, there is a

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

central film library and building audio-visual materials to enrich and extend learnings.

The school bus service enables pupils to explore this rich area with its industries, museums and parks.

Teaching is no longer a question and answer method but a problem solving one in which the work is arranged by teacher and pupils into large units of work to explore and solve.

The school experiences are enriched by music, art, drama and athletic organizations.

Pupil abilities of Lake County follow the national trend—that is about one half of them are of average ability, one quarter above average and one quarter below. To meet the needs of the former there is a program of enrichment and challenge. The slow learner has simpler materials, many visual aids and a minimum of essentials to learn. For the very slow there are three rooms for exceptional children—those too slow to profit in a regular classroom situation.

While the office of the state superintendent of schools issues courses of study and handbooks for guidance the building of a full curriculum is left to the local community. Handbooks and bulletins from the office of the superintendent of Lake County schools are guides to the teachers in developing their daily programs.

A program of evaluation helps teachers, pupils and parents to know the progress of pupils. In addition to teacher made tests, standardized tests are administered once per year to help in determining if a child is living up to his potential and to learn how the Lake County norm compares with the national norm. These tests reveal that we compare favorably.

Intelligence tests administered in grades one and again in the middle grades help to reveal the child's potential. If he is not living up to it, the nursing service, Lake County Mental Hygiene Clinic, and parent interviews are the means of attacking the problem.

TRANSPORTATION

A fleet of buses transport the pupils to and from school. Some children in walking distance ride the bus because parents are afraid for them to walk on highways. Careful training of drivers and inspection of the vehicles have reduced

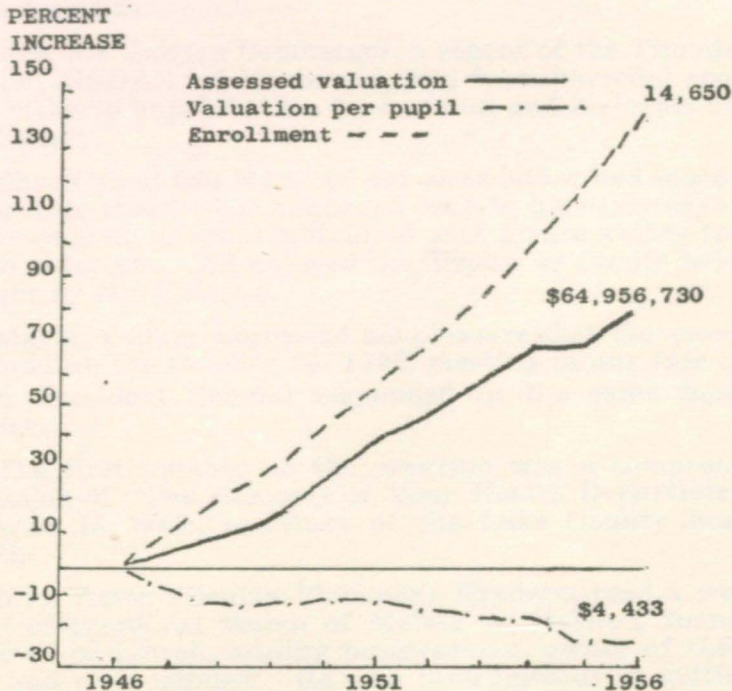
FIVE YEAR PERIOD—1939-1944

hazards to a minimum.

EXPENSE

Lake County is chiefly a suburban area with few industries except farming and truck gardening. Most of the subdivisions are modest homes that do not yield much tax income. To make matters worse there are many trailer courts from which the tax income is small. Although the assessed valuation increased from \$34,388,935 in 1944 to \$59,921,935 in 1954 and the average school levy from \$1.27 to \$2.89 in the same span of time, total school expenditure rose from \$977,827 in 1945 to \$3,941,484 in 1955. Expenditures have kept pace with increased enrollments but valuations per pupil have declined. This has necessitated a constantly rising school levy.

This graph illustrates the steady climb in enrollments and not so fast climb in assessed valuation but the decline in valuation per pupil.



HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

LAKE COUNTY SCHOOLS (OUTSIDE CITIES)

The Lake County superintendents who have served 1934-1959:

Mr. A. E. Condon.....	(prior) 1934-1937
Mr. Cecil Grayson.....	1937-1953
Mr. Robert Brannock.....	1953-1957
Mr. William Purcell.....	1957-1959

CHAPTER III

Period

1944-45; 1945-46; 1946-47; 1947-48; 1948-49

The seventieth all-day meeting of the Old Settlers and Historical Association of Lake County was held October 27, 1945, in the criminal court basement assembly room, where the committee prepared the tables and other arrangements for the basket dinner. Appreciation to Mesdames Verna Mount, John Knotts and Marie Stultz of Crown Point, Miss Nancy Jane Weis of Munster, Mrs. Mary Jane Williams of East Gary, and Mrs. Pauline McRoberts of Schneider.

President H. C. Groman, Hammond, graciously responded to the cordial greeting by Mayor W. Vincent Youkey. A brief session for annual reports by the officers was conducted.

Mr. Walter Pickart, an insurance man from Gary, began the program hour with an entertaining, informal talk about "Famous and Curious Wills." Mrs. Frances Aken Hagen delighted all with her charming interpretation of old-time favorite melodies.

Mrs. Ida Griffen Bomberger, a regent of the Timothy Ball Chapter, NSDAR, of Hammond, told from personal acquaintance, hitherto unprinted traits, customs, and incidents of "The Ball Family."

The "Grand Old Man" of our association had more interesting tales about what happened back in his early days. Sam B. Woods is an unusual individual with a rare ability to recall and to entertain. All enjoyed the display of family heirlooms brought by Mr. Groman.

Mayor Youkey expressed his pleasure that the association was holding the October 26, 1946, meeting in our fair city, to which President Schmal responded in the same humorous manner.

The first number on the program was a comprehensive discussion of "The Business of Your Health Department," by Dr. Wm. D. Weis, secretary of the Lake County Board of Health.

Mrs. Amos (Beulah Plummer) Brannon read a well-prepared biographical sketch of Melvin A. Halsted, founder of the town of Lowell, leading businessman, owner of the grain mill, and civic-minded. He was instrumental in getting the

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

Monon Railroad of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad Corporation to include Lowell in its route.

"Janie" (Miss Mary Jane Fisher), a columnist on the Gary Post Tribune staff, was responsible for the famous "clip sheet" which was "a special" written during World War II and mailed to every "G.I." of the county. The letters which she received expressing their appreciation are priceless in content. She related many of the beautiful messages of heartfelt gratitude.

Reminiscences by Mrs. James A. Bevan, née Claribel Clark, revived happy memories for many.

November 8, 1947, President Otto J. Dahl found it difficult to reconvene after an extra long and enjoyable informal period. Renewal of acquaintances, especially at the dinner table, was very enthusiastic.

Audience singing of "America" and the pledge of allegiance was followed by the brief business and reports.

An ensemble from the Crown Point High School, George Ewing their director, entertained with several well rendered selections. Walter Gard introduced Miss Lydia Hess whose father was founder of the town of Hessville, now a part of the city of Hammond. He was the inn keeper, the postmaster, the only storekeeper and the trustee of North Township for many years.

Perry Brannon, a resident of West Creek Township for eighty years or more, recalled incidents about his family and neighbors that were so typical of the hardships and pleasures of those long-ago days. Frank B. Pattee, Sam B. Woods and Dr. John W. Iddings added richly to these "neighborhood tales."

Carl Nelson, Hobart, gave us a thrilling review of the recent centennial celebration in a series of motion pictures in color. Mr. Nelson is an experienced amateur whose pictures are of unusual clarity and proper perspective. The movies are very valuable for student research in history and afforded a delightful program.

Items of business were: Sam B. Woods announced his offer of three prizes for an essay on the topic, "The Future of Lake County." It is to be written by a young person still under twenty-one years of age. The essays will be judged by a

FIVE YEAR PERIOD—1944-1949

competent committee; there is a time limit for entries and the story must be brief—word-limit to be a factor. The first prize will be \$5.00, second \$3.00 and third prize to be \$2.00. These will be read at next year's program.

Also, a petition was circulated for signatures. It is "To secure action by the county commissioners in regard to looking toward the erection of a building for a county historical museum to house our historical relics and books."

November 6, 1948, in spite of the late date in the year, had a goodly registration from over the county to enjoy the fellowship and the delicious basket dinner.

President Earl Bailey conducted the brief business meeting. He announced that there were twenty-four classifications in the category for prizes this year. The gifts, donated by merchants throughout the county, were on display on a table in the rear; beautiful and useful things for child, woman and man. These were to be awarded before "Auld Lang Syne" is sung.

The talented Davis sisters of Lowell, Margery, Betty and Rosemary, delighted us with a variety program of music, instrumental and vocal.

It was voted and passed that the executive committee for the ensuing year would be comprised of the current corps of officers plus the past presidents. The latter would be ex-officio members.

Mrs. L. L. Bomberger, Hammond, gave an interesting resume and showed pictures of her observations and experiences during her recent trip in Europe.

Mrs. Joseph E. Brown read biographical sketches, samples of the type that will appear in a book entitled "Pioneer Women of Lake County." The research will be aided if stories are contributed by descendants of these ladies. Selected for the program were Mesdames Solon (Mariah) Robinson, Harriett Warner Holton, Jane A. Horton Ball and Lucy Winchester Taylor. A Bible belonging to Mrs. Taylor, "Aunt Lucy," dated 1850, was displayed by Ethel Vinnedge, great-granddaughter.

An invitation to hold the 1950 meeting at the home of Dr. John W. Iddings, 603 South Court Street, Crown Point, was extended by him. That will be the 75th anniversary of

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

the Old Settlers and Historical Association of Lake County. The first meeting was September 25, 1875, in the old Floral Building on the "old" county fairgrounds, which is the tract of land on which the Iddings house is built and extends westward on the south part of Ellendale Circle. It was accepted with pleasure.

The Lake County Star has published a series of articles on early history of the city and county written by Richard Mybeck, a native son who is now at Purdue University. At the suggestion of Walter Gard the secretary was directed to write a letter of commendation to "Dick" for the fine contributions to our history.

Fred W. Schmal commented on a recent newspaper article that told about the notorious trial in Lake Circuit Court concerning a gun battle back in the 90's between the warden of the Tolleston Gun Club and poachers. Its location is now within the Gary city limits.

Attention was called to the exhibit of the pictures of groups in various scenes at the 1934 centennial celebration. The box of pictures was brought from the county recorder's office in care of one of the deputies, and returned there for safe keeping.*

The 74th convocation October 29, 1949, was convened by the President, Thomas K. Fisher, at 1:00 o'clock after a most enjoyable, informal morning and the delicious and bountiful basket dinner.

The patriotic opening, singing "America," the pledge of allegiance, and the brief business with reports given and filed, was followed by the address of Wiley W. Stone, state lecturer of the Indiana State Grange. He pleased his audience by reciting several of his original poems.

Cecil Irwin, principal of the Crown Point High School, interpreted dramatically a number of readings, both humorous and serious.

"The Life of a Pioneer Woman," written by Miss Ethel Vinnedge, was read by Mrs. John Knotts.

The first and second winners in the essay contest sponsored by Mr. Sam B. Woods were reported. Mrs. F. A. Malm-

* Mr. Frank Borman, former president and a county recorder.

FIVE YEAR PERIOD—1944-1949

stone, Griffith, and Mrs. Chester A. Clark, Cedar Lake, daughters of Mr. Woods, read the statements and prophesy of "The Future of Lake County."

An excerpt, from the address of the day by the Rev. F. W. Backemeyer, First Presbyterian Church of Gary, is an inspiring keynote to close, "Tell them while they are living—a word of cheer can provide the help needed for many a discouraged man (or woman) in public service—to continue his service."

Helix Corporation

By MARY NOWISKI

In February, 1947, a company was formed to be known as the Helix Sales Company. In November of that year it was incorporated and was called The Helix Corporation. It presently operates under that name. The stockholders who organized the company were Martin Teibel, Stephen Teibel, W. Wognum and Earl Martin, Jr. These original stockholders and Ed Leeney, a Hammond attorney, comprised the first board of directors. Elected as president was Martin Teibel; vice-president was W. Wognum; treasurer was Stephen Teibel, and Earl Martin, Jr., became the manager. The first employee hired was Joseph Zimmer who became the office manager in March, 1947. His duty was to handle the credit, the shipping and the purchasing.

Our first place of business was the office of the Wognum Implement Sales at Hebron, Indiana, presently operating as the D&K Implement. We were here from 1947 to 1949.

The purposes of this new organization, The Helix Sales Company, are:

(a) To distribute internationally a rotary tillage tool for farm use, which was manufactured by the Helix Manufacturing Company of Michigan City, Indiana. This factory has been discontinued.

(b) To sell wholesale garden tractors and steel wagon boxes, also Garden-all tractors and Gramm wagon boxes, in the midwest states area.

(c) To develop and market a tractor-driven power forage unloader for handling grain, forage and similar materials.

Our place of business was moved to Crown Point, Indiana, in 1949. The offices were in the Zichak residence on East Joliet Street just beyond the postoffice. The warehouse space

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

was on North Grant Street in a building formerly occupied by Barton Motors, the Kaiser-Frazier dealers, next door to the Hayden Hatchery Building. During this time the first Helix power unloader was offered to the market (in 1949) and was subcontracted to the Letz Manufacturing Company, just over the Pennsylvania railroad tracks on East North Street. This was for one year. The Holliday Steel of Hammond fabricated our unloading line.

In 1952 the new factory and office facilities were completed on North Main Street and the business moved to its new home and present headquarters. Partial outside fabrication continued until 1954; at this time fabricating equipment was installed and the paint room facilities were enlarged. H. Vandersee, formerly employed by the W. Letz Manufacturing Company, was employed as production manager.

Presently—the summer of 1959—we manufacture two lines of power unloaders for farm use, namely: (1) forage line, (2) dry feed line. The forage line consists of twenty different models and the dry feed line or auger unloaders consists of approximately fifteen different models.

Our sales are made through a distributor network of approximately twenty distributors operating coast to coast.

We manufacture machines for the J. I. Case Company, the United Co-op, and Sears Roebuck. Our export business is handled by our exporter, the A. F. Axelrod firm, New York. We have shipped various machines to Puerto Rico, the Philippines, South America, Israel, and Sweden. Recently we were visited by Mr. and Mrs. Ramos of Peru, South America. The Ramos family operates a 35,000-acre farm and have a 200-head dairy herd.

The first board of directors of five men and one office manager in March of 1947 was the staff of this small office firm, which has continuously grown and now twelve years later there is an office staff of eight and sixty factory employees.

Scanning the 1958 advertising folder, various items that are made are pen sketched and described in detail and are not only informing to the potential purchaser but intriguing for the casual observer. Examples are: portable PTO mixer-blender, convertible auger box, automatic power unloaders, automatic all-steel bunk feeders, each with graphic detail in regard to the construction as well as the use. Perhaps the con-

FIVE YEAR PERIOD—1944-1949

vertible auger box was the most complicated. Model 100 has both front or rear delivery, changeable at will, converts to mixer-blender or bulk delivery unit. It has a ninety-bushel capacity and ten other advantages are listed.

The increasing demand for their products necessitates that they plan a near-future expansion for their present plant, adding buildings as they are needed.

WWCA Radio Station

By EDWARD VENNON

WWCA is a 1000-watt radio station located in the Hotel Gary. The station was founded December 9, 1949. Dee O. Coe of Crown Point is majority stockholder, president, and general manager.

Joseph Haas of Gary is assistant general manager; Gerry Grainger of Gary, program director; Ted Thorne of Michigan City, news director; Victor Voss of Gary, technical director.

WWCA operates on an assigned frequency of 1270 kilocycles from a directional antenna located at 50th Avenue and Chase Street in Gary. The station's signal is radiated from the transmitter roughly in the pattern of a figure "8."

WWCA is on the air approximately 18 hours per day. Several of the station's programs are directed to the various cultural, racial, and ethnic groups in the Calumet area. The station's call letters, WWCA, stand for Working With the Calumet Area.

WWCA endeavors to serve the Lake-Porter county areas. Our entertainment, public affairs, and news broadcasts are made up with the intent to serve the 500,000 persons living in this general area.

WWCA presently (1959) employs about 30 persons. We have two newsmen, two announcers, two secretaries, a continuity director, a traffic manager, a sports director, and a studio engineer, who work inside the studios Monday through Saturday, in addition to the regular staff. The WWCA sales force includes five persons.

The transmitter is manned by the engineering department during broadcast hours.

Under the executive staff, the sales department is charged

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

with selling radio time.

The program director is charged with directing the make-up of entertainment and public affairs program, with the scheduling of shows and announcers, and with supervision of the traffic and continuity departments.

The continuity department makes up and produces all announcements which are delivered on the air.

The traffic department makes up the station's daily "log," which lists all programs and announcements.

The news department covers all events considered significant in the Lake-Porter county area. Eighteen newscasts are broadcast on WWCA Monday through Saturday. Special newscasts are prepared and delivered from the Crown Point area. In addition, the news department may cover any significant events with live broadcasts from the scene.

We have three mobile units which may be used for on-the-scene events.

The sports department is charged with scheduling and broadcasting all types of sporting events throughout the year. WWCA carries a complete schedule of high school football and basketball games, Little League baseball, all-star games, the Indianapolis 500-Mile Race, the high school basketball tourney, golf tourneys, and other significant sports events. The sports department also produces a 10-minute sports show, Monday through Friday.

CHAPTER IV

1949-50; 1950-51; 1951-52; 1952-53; 1953-54

The seventy-fifth annual meeting, September 9, 1950, was held in the beautiful landscaped yard of the Dr. John W. Iddings' home at 603 South Court Street, Crown Point, Indiana.

This site and several other lots to the west on the south side of Ellendale Circle were the part of the first or old Lake County fairgrounds where buildings were erected. It was a most appropriate and thoughtful gesture that our host extended the invitation at a former meeting to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the association on almost the exact spot where the first meeting was held in 1875.

Quoting from the minutes taken that day, "after eating heartily of the sumptuous basket dinner, which had been spread in the old Floral Hall, the meeting was called to order by W. A. Clark and prayer offered by Rev. Timothy H. Ball. An old song 'The Indian Captive' was sung by Dr. Wood. Reminiscences of old times were delivered by G. Hurlburt, R. Fancher, H. Wells, W. A. W. Holton, Amos Horner, J. H. Luther and others. A long letter from Solon Robinson, who had gone to Tennessee for his health, was read; also, one from Joseph Jackson of Wapello, Iowa."

"It was decided that pioneers were those who came into the county prior to 1840 and those who came in the next twenty five years are old settlers."

Thus the tables set under towering oaks and old-fashioned basket dinners spread on linen cloths revived memories for some, enjoyment for all guests and members at Dr. Idding's home today. At 1:30 P.M. President Paul W. Knight requested that all chairs be brought near. Items on the program conformed to that first program. However, they digressed in content. After the group singing of "God Bless America," directed by Mrs. Fred Young, a pageant, entitled "Early Days," presented reminiscences. This was composed, directed, costumed and cast by the joint efforts of Mrs. Bessie Black Gunder and Mrs. Joseph E. (Avis Bryant) Brown, who was the narrator.

Actual incidents that occurred during the pioneer days, were dramatized and were enacted by the descendants of the families named. The dialogue and the episodes abounded in humor and merriment; in pathos and hardships; indomitable

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

courage and optimism, all characteristic traits of our sturdy pioneer ancestors. The costumes, as well as the props, were loaned from the cedar chests and attics. The localities represented were Crown Point, Merrillville, Cedar Lake, West Creek and Eagle Creek Townships. The stage setting was Crown Point.

Playing the role of hosts were: Mrs. Solon (Mariah Evans) Robinson, Solon, and their little son Solon and baby daughter Josephine; Mrs. Harriet Warner Holton, the first school teacher, her three pupils and her grown son, William A. Holton, Judge and Mrs. William Clark and their daughters, Margaret and Mary. From the Cedar Lake settlement there came Mrs. Obadiah (Lucy Winchester) Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. Calvin Lilly, (née Dorothy Taylor), Mrs. Sarah Ann Odell Taylor, and all of their children. From the west side of the Lake, near the north end, came the Ball family, Judge Hervey, his wife, Jane A. Horton Ball, and their son Timothy, who took off time from their busy civic and school activities to enjoy this festive occasion. Way down in the south end of West Creek Township was the "Garden of Eden" where the Dodge and Spalding families lived. Mrs. Jerusha Dodge and her charming daughter-in-law, Lucretia De Gau Dodge, Mrs. Nancy Spalding and Herman, arrived bright and early. The Warriner families, Sabra and Lewis Warriner, were early arrivals. The Eagle Creek settlement was well represented by the Dinwiddie, the Pearce and the Bryant families. Also, representing Indian Village or now called Merrillville, were Ebenezer Saxton and wife (Minerva Munson) and their baby, Laura Eveline.

Sam B. Woods was a small boy but he attended the first meeting. His written account was read by Dr. Malmstone, his son-in-law.

The Masonic Temple in Crown Point was elected for the 76th annual meeting, September 1, 1951.

Roy W. Hack, president, convened after the traditional basket dinner fellowship hour. The reports of the officers were read and placed on file. Arthur G. Taylor, recording secretary, read several amendments to the constitution which were recommended by the committee. He moved the adoption, seconded by Mrs. Alice Demmon. No dissenting vote, the amendments were declared to be adopted.

Miss Julia Sloan, librarian at their public library, gave a

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splendid resume of "Tolleston Centennial Highlights," their recent celebration. Richard Weiss, a Hammond realtor, who was general chairman for the centennial of that city, recited many experiences of interest and amusement that he had—failures and successes.

Miss Loyce, a talented young accordion artist, played several popular selections.

Mrs. Chester A. Clark read more stories about early days in Ross Township that her father, Sam B. Woods, had written.

Twenty-one people of all ages were presented with pretty, and also useful, gifts that had been donated by merchants according to the customary plan.

"Auld Lang Syne" was sung. Traditional farewell ended the meeting.

The 77th annual meeting, August 30, 1952, was scheduled to be on the day of the big parade of the week that Lowell celebrates their centennial, and the Methodist Church was chosen as their meeting place. The morning schedule was carried out in the basement assembly room where the ladies set up the picnic tables for the feast.

Dr. John W. Iddings, president, reconvened the group in the sanctuary at 1:30 P.M. Rev. Paul Reisen, pastor, gave the invocation. Reports were read.

The resignation of Arthur G. Taylor, recording secretary elected in 1932, was read. It was accepted with regret. Dr. Iddings expressed a sincere appreciation of the faithful and splendid service rendered. A resolution to be filed.*

Mrs. Hattie McNay, Mrs. Amos Brannon and Madge Lynch planned a special program. It is:

Prelude and chimes on pipe organ by Mrs. A. Edmondson. Vocal trio—Mrs. Otto Dahl and daughters, Mrs. Ruth Weinburg and Mrs. Bethel Klemm. The early history of the Orchard Grove community by Mrs. Fred C. Ebert. Vocal solo by Frank Childress. Early history of Lowell by Mrs. Edna Mahler Dexter. Clyde Foster—"Remarks," read by Mrs. Lillian Brownell. Vocal duet by the Miller twins (the girls are

* Dr. Iddings declared a recess so that all could go to see the street parade at 2:30 P.M. It was a splendid and colorful affair and had floats suggestive of the passing years of growth.

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

descendants of the Obadiah Taylors); accompanist was Mrs. Harder. "The New Church Organ," a clever reading by Will Carlton, was given by Mrs. O. E. Eskridge. The necrology and a resolution honoring Oscar Sauerman, a former treasurer, was read.

The 78th annual meeting was September 5, 1953, at the Masonic Temple, Crown Point. The dinner committee set the tables at the far side of the auditorium. Registration was cared for by Miss Ethel Vinnedge.

A. J. Kreiter, president, convened the group promptly at 1:30 P.M. Routine business dispensed. A note of appreciation, from the children of Dr. John W. Iddings, was read. A resolution was presented about the sudden passing of Dr. Iddings shortly after his election for the second term of president. Mr. Kreiter, vice-president, is completing the year. Also, the death of Mrs. LeGrand T. Meyer was noted.

A note of thanks from the Indiana State Historical Society for our roster of officers.

Bessie Gunder, program chairman, introduced program numbers as scheduled. Mrs. Herman Liedke rendered effectively the songs, "Indiana" and "America the Beautiful." Mrs. Herman Schroeder was script reader for a clever skit, "The Squatters' Union," with Fred Homfeld as Solon Robinson; cast not enumerated. Mrs. Fred Coffman related a fascinating account which she compiled, after research, about "Old Farms and Old Homesteads in Lake County and Elsewhere." Mrs. Bessie Gunder had collected photographs of old houses in Lake County, city and country.

A panel discussion, of the topic "A Lake County Museum," was monitored by Walter Gard, who made preliminary comments.

Mrs. Richard Collins spoke on "Other County Museums." Dixon Barr set forth opinions on "As Youth Considers a Museum." Paul W. Knight spoke on "How We Might Finance A Museum." Walter Gard summarized and concluded by telling about the "Museum Pieces That Our Association Has" and the many people who would be glad to lend fine articles that are heirlooms.

President Kreiter called for discussion. Mr. Merritt Metz stunned, and at the same time thrilled, the crowd by the announcement that Mrs. Chester A. (Margaret Woods) Clark,

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daughter of Sam B. Woods, was still willing to present to the association 2.9 acres of land, the old barn and the "Bartlett Woods Homestead" to be used as a museum. Further discussion and thoughtful consideration, then a motion was made, seconded and passed, that a committee of three be named by President Krieter to further consider this wonderful and generous offer and report in the future at a called or regular session.

Fred Homfeld, Paul Knight, and Roy Hack were appointed. Joe E. Brown was to be legal advisor.

The 79th annual meeting, September 4, 1954, was held in the basement assembly room in the Criminal Court Building, South Main Street, Crown Point.

The traditional morning session, with Mrs. Herbert Prague, registrar, and Mrs. Helen Kuehl and her committee preparing the tables for the basket dinner, had all in readiness for the bountiful repast. The attendance was widely represented.

Reports read and put on file; President Krieter recognized a motion that was duly seconded and carried that the recording secretary send letters of condolence to the families of four past presidents, S. C. Dwyer, Herbert Graham, William Weis and Dr. H. C. Groman. Also, to the families of Dr. Malmstone, Mrs. L. L. Bomberger and John Sparling, Addison Clark, Ernest Clark and Meredith Taylor.

Custodian Margaret Clark reported that our properties that are stored in the sub-basement room of the Crown Point Library are in a sad condition. Arthur Taylor moved, Ethel Vinnedge seconded, that Mrs. Joseph E. (Avis) Brown and Walter Gard be appointed to assist Mrs. Clark and that a written report of the findings be submitted at the next meeting. It was carried.

Fred Homfeld, chairman of the suseum committee, announced that a drive would soon be launched to solicit \$7,500.00 as an initial amount to interest the county in providing the funds necessary to maintain the Woods Homestead annually, if it is to be used by the public.

Paul W. Knight, treasurer, read a subscription list that the committee formulated. It was formally approved and immediately put into circulation. The solicitation will continue on a county-wide basis. All who pay one dollar or more today

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will receive a paid membership card for annual dues.

Mrs. Gerald Cross, Ross Township, and Mrs. Earl Little, West Creek Township, were added to this committee to aid in the circulation of the petitions.

Dick Roffman, a tenor soloist, sang several numbers. He is descended from pioneer families Ebert and Roffman.

Dyer

By P. T. GETTLER

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Having just joined today, I want you to know that I am happy and proud to be a member of your fine organization.

Looking back to the year 1850 we learn that a great part of Lake County was swampland or lands that were subject to frequent floods. In the year 1852 the General Assembly of the State of Indiana passed an act to regulate the sale of these lands and to provide for their drainage. The average price received by the state for these lands before January 1, 1854, was \$1.29 per acre.

Shortly thereafter, the Michigan Central Railroad, or the Joliet cutoff as it was then known, was completed, this railroad extending from Lake Station through Dyer and on to Joliet, Illinois.

Thereupon, Mr. Aaron N. Hart, who originally was associated with the publishing firm of Rice & Hart in Philadelphia, became interested in lands and purchased about 15,000 acres in the vicinity of Dyer, including much of the old Cady marsh. This man, indeed, played a most important part in the development of the town of Dyer.

Mr. Hart died in 1883 as the result of the collapse of a drainage ditch in which he was working. However, his wife and four children continued to develop his properties and in the early 1890s constructed the great Hart ditch extending five miles from Dyer to the little Calumet River. It was in the year 1859 that Mr. Hart recorded an addition to, and named the town, Dyer, the maiden name of Mrs. Hart.

In the meantime, the lands adjacent to and in Dyer were being settled by immigrant German farmers. A grain elevator was constructed on Michigan Central Railroad property in

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1858 by John Dubriel and Leonard Keilman; later it was operated by Keilman & Lowenberg and, upon the death of Lowenberg, it was incorporated under the name of the L. Keilman Company. Today this firm is the largest single business enterprise in Dyer dealing in grains, lumber, building materials, coal, hardware, etc.

In the year 1898 a large substantial brick school building was erected in Dyer by St. John School Township. In the meantime, a large Catholic and a small neat Protestant church were erected.

Two comparatively large stores also came into being, one owned by L. Keilman & Son and one by August W. Stommel. A flour and grist mill was also in operation having been built by Anthony Scheidt in the 1880s.

It might be interesting to note here that in the early 1900s there were seven saloons and two grocery stores in Dyer. Every saloon had a watering trough for horses at the curb and, of course, the usual beverages within for the driver. There was a large amount of traffic, what with farmers coming to town with wagonloads of grain, and there was a heavy traffic of horse-drawn vehicles enroute to Joliet, Illinois, via the old Sauk Trail. Incidentally, a nickel in those days would buy a schooner of beer with free lunch privileges thrown into the bargain. A schooner in those days was described as a vessel a little too small to use when washing your feet.

In the final week of the year 1902, the Catholic church was completely destroyed by fire. I recall this vividly. A fire in the middle of the night in those days was a terrifying thing—the pounding at your door and the cry of fire and the helplessness in combatting it with practically no equipment. The church was rebuilt in 1903, a fine brick edifice which serves the community today.

The First National Bank was also established in 1903. Henry Keilman was the president and A. W. Stommel was the cashier. Two additional railroads, the Monon and the E.J.&E., had also been built by this time giving Dyer the services of three railroads.

In the year 1910 the townspeople, by a vote of 57 to 35, decided to incorporate the town under the laws of the State of Indiana. Henry Keilman, a farmer, Henry J. Schulte, a blacksmith, and Michael Fagen were elected town trustees and William N. Gettler, clerk-treasurer. Salaries of town officials

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were set at \$60.00 per year.

One of the first ordinances passed by this board had to do with peddlers. A license fee of \$2.00 per day was required for peddlers with pack on back, \$2.00 for one-horse wagons, and \$5.00 for two-horse wagons. Another early ordinance provided for the construction of cinder sidewalks by the owners of properties in the town.

Railroad track labor, the grain elevator, the stores and the farms were the chief employers at this time. The prevailing wage was \$1.00 per day for a ten-hour day with no coffee breaks.

In the year 1915, a municipal water utility was established. The source of the water supply was a 274-foot driven well which continues to serve the community to this day. The original rates for water were set at a \$1.50 minimum per quarter year for a minimum of 7,650 gallons and that low rate prevailed for the next 35 years.

In the meantime our highways were being paved and Dyer was at long last getting out of the mud. A volunteer fire department was organized and we did a very good job of fire-fighting with the equipment available at the time.

Then came World War I and the accompanying machine age. Dyer grew progressively during this period. By this time the majority of workmen were employed by industries in the Calumet region. Then came World War II and the accelerated growth of the many communities on the fringe of the industrial area including the town of Dyer. The net result of the 1960 census shows Dyer with a population in excess of 4,000 and it is growing almost daily.

Dyer had done quite well in meeting the requirements of this rapid increase in population. We have provided for police protection around the clock, we have a modernly equipped fire department second to none in the land for a town this size. Our streets are in excellent condition, street lighting is adequate, we have regular weekly garbage pickup with modern equipment, we have modern supermarkets within and adjacent to Dyer, and we have four churches, one Catholic and three Protestant.

Dyer does not operate a school but it is a partner in the St. John Township school system. Most of the township

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schools are located in Dyer, including a new high school building erected two years ago by a holding corporation. The township schools are operated on a very high standard and will compare favorably with any in the county. Dyer also has a very good Catholic school maintaining high standards.

And so it might be said that Dyer has come a long way in a comparatively short time. And yet there are problems which we cannot ignore. Our total tax rate, for instance, has been tops, or near the top, during the past four years. This is the inevitable result of a rapidly increasing population without a corresponding increase in industrial, railroad and utility valuations.

The total current tax rate is \$10.26. This includes state, county, township and town rates. School levies, naturally, make up a greater part of our tax bill. Increased population means increased school enrollment which in turn means additional school buildings as well as increased operational costs. In the year 1941 our total school tax rate was \$6.56—64 cents of each tax dollar in Dyer goes to the support of our school system.

We are also faced with a flood control, water expansion and sewer problem. This is the challenge facing the oncoming generation, not only in Dyer, but, throughout the nation, in varying degrees.

It is a fact that more progress has been made in our time than at any time in our history. I am sorry to say, however, that we are apparently going to let the next generation pick up the tab and pay the bill. The average taxpayer in Indiana today works from the first day of the year until the middle of the month of May to pay his tax bill, federal, local and, of course, the thousands of hidden taxes. In spite of all this, indebtedness, on the part of federal and local government, is on the increase. Deficit spending has certainly become quite fashionable in our time.

And yet I am optimistic insofar as the oncoming generation is concerned. When I see televised programs such as "Youth Wants to Know" I marvel at their interest in governmental affairs and the challenging questions asked. I believe that in due time the next generation will decide that government is their business, with the result that common sense and morality will prevail and thus our progress will become real.

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History of the Town of Schneider

By MRS. L. O. RUSSELL

The town was platted and incorporated March 17, 1902, east of Ackerman Road. First addition deeds were for the first railroad east and west. Deeds were issued by J. W. Cass and Ellen D. Cass, his wife, March 23, 1877, to Plymouth, Kankakee, and Pacific Railroad Company. They sold this right-of-way to Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana, named the 3 I's." The building stands on the road going east and west through Schneider, now the N.Y.C. Railroad. Their deed called for the railroad to maintain depots at Illinois station, Shelby and Conrad or Schneider. This information was taken from abstract on 17 and 18.

The following named men have served on the Board of Trustees:

Harry Rouse, Sr.
Lin Lauba
Herman Rictor
L. O. Russell
Homer Turner
Clarence Brown
C. O. Piercell
Robert Johnson
Hut Olds
Lester Smith
Cecil Ault
Walter Meyer

Frank Ahlgrim
Amil Larson
Joyce Schoolcraft
Harold Hesser
Alonzo Vickery
Rosco Born
Harry Rouse, Jr.
Perry Sinks
Harold Hamann
Grant Reed
Orville Beier

These men have served as clerk and treasurer:

Harry Sims
Ira Gerrich
Nelda Hamann

Willard Smith
August Harwick

The Town Marshals are as follows:

Harry Rouse, Sr.
Tom Lloyd
Allen Stott
Douglas Rousha
Cecil Ault
L. O. Russell

William Negal
John Lee
Charles Reed
Lloyd Hill
Otto Martin

The fire department, organized by petition, was carried

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by L. O. Russell in October of 1927. The town board appointed L. O. Russell as chief; he served for 31 years as chief of the fire department.

The charter members of the Schneider fire department are as follows:

L. O. Russell,	Ed McMahn
Chief	Linier 'Punk' Russell
Harold Hamann,	Willard Smith
Assistant Chief	Henry Burnham
J. M. Lowe,	Tom Lloyd
Secretary	Harry Bishop
Amil Larson,	Bill Negal
Treasurer	Marvin Stoll
Cecil Ault	John Haskel
Orville Beier	

The first equipment used was a 35-gallon chemical tank on a cart, ladder wagon, extension ladders, roof ladders and twenty buckets. The first fire truck was a 1929 Dodge Boyer; the fire equipment was four 35-gallon chemical tanks with hose rack on top. The water works were built at this date.

The first school house was moved to the foot of the hill, where the school now stands, from Lineville lot four miles west of Schneider. This school was moved again when the new school was built to Mason Street, now the family home of Mr. and Mrs. George Rogers.

The first bill paid to Northern Indiana Public Service Company for street lights was on March 4, 1926.

The Town Hall was built in 1939.

Following are the early businessmen of Schneider:

Frank Brown.....	Elevator East of Depot
Harry Rouse, Sr.....	Pop Factory and Restaurant
(that building is now the old water works building)	
Guy Gord.....	Barber Shop Next to Larson's Restaurant
The Indiana Land Office.....	Next to Barber Shop
Post Office.....	Elva Love, Postmistress
Robert Martin.....	Pool Room
John Love.....	Grocery Store
Ben Rouse.....	Livery Barn
Amil Serois	Blacksmith
Bill Hoag.....	Grocery Store
Harry Simms.....	Insurance Agency

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Some of the old-timers were the Browns, the Martins, the Ringierleys (this was a large family having its own ball team), the Osbys, the Parmileys, the Joneses, Ben Rouse, the Simms, the Lees, the Bradburys, Reno Rouse, Frank Hopper, John Bradburg, Herman Rictor, LaVaughns, Burt Grant, Lynn O'Brian, Amil Serois, Johnsons, Frank Ahlgrim (old settler) who owned the ice house. Archie Ahlgrim and his brother Roy built the house now standing along the railroad out of the old barn and ice house. The house that belongs to Reno Rouse, where Florence Harrier now lives, was built out of lumber from the old Belshaw Church.

The City of Hobart, 1934 to 1959

By MIRIAM J. PLEAK

During the period from 1934 to 1959 the elective offices of the city government have been held predominately by members of the Republican Party. Five men have served as mayor during this period—Owen Roper, 1930-1934; Frank Davis, 1935-1939; Fred Rose, Jr., 1940-1947, 1952-1959; and Ross Trester, 1948-1952.

From 1934 to 1950 Hobart was a fifth class city. Five councilmen were elected at each city election. Since becoming a fourth class city seven councilmen have been elected. These have been mostly Republican in party affiliation.

Mrs. Laura R. Bracken was elected clerk-treasurer in 1930 and has been reelected to this position in each city election since that time.

There have not been many changes in the office of city attorney. Attorney Hosea Bayor was appointed in 1930 and continued to serve, except for the period from 1934 to 1938, until his death in 1956. Attorney Jarvis Peddicord was appointed city attorney at this time and has continued in this office.

The city engineers have been William Krull, Brad Woodward, William Earle and Gordon Huntington. Fred Rose, Sr., served as both fire marshal and police chief until Mayor Roper appointed Frank Traeger who served until 1951. William McGinn was appointed at this time. As Fire Chief Fred Rose, Sr., was succeeded by Daniel Kraft who continued in this office until 1950. Richard Harrigan was appointed to the position of chief at this time.

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The Hobart postoffice was built in 1936 and is located at 221 Main Street. The postmasters during this twenty-five year period have been Joseph Mellon, Walter Black and Emden Rippe.

The city barns, police and fire department buildings were built on Fourth Street in 1939. The city hall, 454 East Fourth Street, housed, on the main floor, the offices of the city engineer, Hobart license bureau, sewage works office, Gary-Hobart Water Corp. commercial office. On the second floor is the mayor's office, that of the clerk-treasurer and the council room.

In 1941, fifty-seven acres were purchased on the south side of Lake George as a park site by the city. The price was \$12,500. The Hobart High School building was built on the eastern section of this land.

In 1941, at the beginning of the second World War, the general assembly passed the civilian defense act which established a civilian defense organization in the state operating from the office of the governor to the county to the city to the town. The chief executive of each unit served as coordinator of the protective and service branches of the unit.

In Hobart, Mayor Fred Rose, Jr., served as the coordinator. The civilian defense board included members of the city council—Frank Ferguson, Harold Shannon, John Fleck, Edward Reichert and Eldo Bell; police chief, Frank Traeger; fire chief, Daniel Kraft, and Dr. L. M. Friedrich of the health board.

Also on this board were Supt. Harlie Garver of the Hobart schools, S. E. Burns and Linus Peck of the Northern Indiana Public Service Company, Harry Ryan of West Hobart, Mrs. D. T. Buffington, chairman of the Red Cross unit; George Flagler, American Legion; John Joy, men's organizations, and Mrs. C. E. Pleak for women's organizations.

Byron Findling was chairman of the war bonds division. Ross Treater and Daniel Kraft were chairmen of the ration board.

The air raid wardens were under the command of Chief Traeger. The women's group was in charge of Mrs. Leo Pio. Harold Brewer was the demolition expert. Dr. A. G. Miller was the head of the medical service and Mrs. Mary Rutter captain of the nurses.

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Pressley Ray was in charge of the auxiliary police. Chief Kraft was head of the auxiliary firemen.

Forty-two men from Hobart lost their lives in the war. Seven hundred men and eighteen women served in the armed forces.

In 1945 the members of the city's first planning board were appointed.

In 1947 Hobart observed its founding by George Earle in 1847 with a centennial celebration held from July 3 to 6. Byron Findling was chairman of the centennial board which included Mrs. Marian Pleak, secretary, Rev. Wesley Samuelson, Mrs. Alvina Killigrew, Owen Roper, Ernest LePell, and William Kendall.

Members of the board were elected at a public meeting held under the auspices of Hobart Inter-Club Council in January of 1947. Mrs. Laura Bracken served as treasurer and attorney Raymond Kostbade as legal adviser.

The city was host to 20,000 visitors during the four-day celebration.

In 1950 Hobart became a fourth class city having a population of 10,421. The number of councilmen was increased to seven.

In 1951 the Gary-Hobart Water Company began to serve Hobart following the purchase of Hobart Water Company from the Northern Indiana Public Service Company.

On February 15, 1953, Hobart's famous landmark, the Old Mill, was destroyed by fire.

In October, 1953, the sewage disposal treatment plant was placed in operation. In 1956 land along the Pennsylvania Railroad to the west of it was purchased by the city.

In 1955 the social room of the Hobart Public Library was completed for use as a meeting place following enlargement to double its original size. One-half of the amount of the cost of remodeling was financed by the organizations meeting in the room. The library has served Hobart since 1915.

In 1957 the Purdue-Calumet Development Foundation was commissioned to prepare a comprehensive study of Hobart to be followed by a master plan. The master plan was accepted in 1959.

FIVE YEAR PERIOD—1944-1949

In 1959 land for off-street parking in the business district was purchased by the city. This land was immediately south of the city hall. The land was cleared of buildings and parking facilities made available.

GROWTH IN POPULATION—SHIFTING OR STATIC?

In 1934 Hobart had a population of about 6,500. From 1920 to 1930 the growth of the city had been slow. By 1940 it had risen to 7,200 reflecting the first development of Villa Shores, its largest subdivision, brought in late in the 1930s.

In 1950 the census showed a population of 10,244. The 1960 census is expected to show a population of at least 18,500 which will be an increase of more than 50 per cent over the 1940 figure. It will also represent a 277 per cent increase over the figure for 1934.

This growth is an increase of families with an average of four persons with a high proportion of children, according to the report prepared by the Purdue-Calumet Development Foundation for the city of Hobart. Also this increase of population has a higher percentage of the better paid occupation groups. This was also true of the older population of Hobart. Of the 4,200 workers 82 per cent work in industries out of Hobart.

The population is predominately that of home owners in single family units. From a report on population from the Hobart office of the Northern Indiana Public Service Company, the estimate is made of 5,000 families, 4,500 houses and 500 apartments and trailer occupants. There are three trailer courts in Hobart: Oak Hill on U. S. No. 6, Cressmoor Trailer Court at Wisconsin and Route No. 6, and Horse Shoe on Route No. 6, west of Route No. 51.

According to a recent report of the General Telephone Company for Hobart there were 501 telephones listed in the Hobart district which includes East Gary and Portage in 1934. In 1959 there were 6,260 telephones listed for Hobart alone and 12,084 for the Hobart district.

The population is not shifting after it arrives in Hobart. As to being static this has resulted in problems of almost overwhelming consequence. In 1957 the Purdue-Calumet Development Foundation was called in to make a study of our city and prepare a master plan to guide the city in solving some of these problems.

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

BUILDING PROGRAMS SUCH AS IN TOWN OR BY SUBDIVISION

Hobart is approximately five miles east and west and three miles north and south. It contains 5,430 acres. Of this area fifty per cent is still undeveloped. Of the developed area forty-nine per cent is used for residential purposes. As to the residential areas the average density is less than four dwellings per residential acre.

Building permits for new single family dwellings averaged 148 per year from 1947 to 1949, inclusive. The number increased each year, except for 1951, until 272 permits were issued in 1957. This average has held and is expected to increase to 300 issued per year.

The average value of these houses according to the permits, including the cost of lot, is about \$10,280. However, there are lower priced ones averaging \$8,500.

The names of the subdivisions and their additions are too numerous to list. The largest development in the city is that of Villa Shores Realty with Henry Kranz as the builder.

The Hobart sewage disposal treatment plant, the first unit at 706 East 1st Street, was placed in operation in 1953. The city began to clear the land for this plant in 1949. Construction began in 1952 and the plant was put in operation in October of 1953. The cost was \$669,000.

A major change was made in the shoreline of the lake with the construction of the building for the Gary National Bank, Hobart Branch, on the site of the Old Mill which was destroyed by fire in 1953. This required extensive clearing of the land and landscaping to accommodate the drive-in facilities of the bank.

Another major change was made in the business district when the Wm. Stommel & Company, Inc., at 529-33 East 3rd Street, sold the site to the Hobart Federal Savings & Loan Association in 1958. This building has been torn down and the building to house the Association with drive-in facilities will occupy the area.

SUPERMARKETS

Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company
Kroger—closed 1-9-60

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Buy Low
Jewel
National

"Little Businessmen" owned over 300 establishments.

HOBART BUSINESSES—OCTOBER 31, 1959

(giving category & firm name, followed by name & address)

ADVERTISING

Art Advertising—Edw. Prusiecki, P. O. Box 31
Advertising Service—Francis D. McGinnity, 416 N. Joliet St.

APPLIANCES

Rees Appliances—Gerald Rees, 525 E. 3rd St.
R. E. Wheaton Television & Appliances—Richard Wheaton,
526 E. 3rd St.

ARCHITECTS

Frank Schutt & Associates—295 S. Wisconsin St.
Edward F. Schmaltz—18 Beverly Place

ATTORNEYS

Martin Behnke—110 N. Main St.
Anthony J. Cefali—321 Hobart Rd.
William M. Demmon—110 N. Main St.
Miss Alta Halstead—515 S. Main St.
William J. Jensen—295 S. Wisconsin St.
Kostbade & Kneifel—Raymond Kostbade and Harry Kneifel,
651 E. 3rd St.
Jarvis Peddicord—510 E. 3rd St.
R. Raymond Pyatt—923 E. Home Ave.
William Troutman—705 W. Ridge Rd.

AUTO ACCESSORIES

Express Automotive Supplies, Inc.—J. Davies, 601 E. 3rd St.
J & M Auto Supply—M. J. Muhl and J. M. Pankiewicz, 326
Main St.
Jellison Supply Co.—500 N. Colorado St.

AUTO AGENCIES

Christenson Motors—Roy Christenson, 431 Main St.
Fatch & Harkin—Richard Harkin, 520 E. 2nd St.
Isakson Motors—Clarence Isakson, 55 N. Center St.

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Paul Heuring Motors—J. Paul Heuring, 701 E. 3rd St.
Jester's Used Cars—150 E. 3rd St.
Storey Mercury Sales—Leslie Storey, 712 E. 3rd St.

BANKS

Gary National Bank, Hobart Branch—Don Robinson, 66 Main St.

BAKERIES

Corey Brothers Bakery—Steve and Mark Corey, 350 Main St.

BAKERY SUPPLIES

William C. Owen—1123 Devonshire St.

BARBER SHOPS

Courtney's Barber Shop—138 N. Washington St.
Earl's Barber Shop—Earl Dykes, 220 Main St.
Hopkin's Barber Shop—Jasper Hopkins, 340 Main St.
Ken's Barber Shop—Kenneth Halstead, 431 E. 3rd St.
Schroeder's Barber Shop—521 E. 3rd St.

BEAUTY SHOPS

Bea's Beauty Shop—Mrs. Mike Kline, 276 Michigan Ave.
Betty's Beauty Shop—1316 Hickey St.
Cinderella—Mrs. Idamae Potter, 614 E. 4th St.
Clip & Curl—Clara Wood, 523 Main St.
Dell's Beauty Salon—1315 W. 37th St.
Curlette—Ruth Redkey, 415 W. 3rd St.
Hazel's Beauty Shop—844 Garfield St.
Hobart Beauty Shop—Marge Swensen, 610 E. 3rd St.
Nina's Beauty Nook—232 N. Hobart Rd.
Piper Beauty Salon—Gladys Piper, 447 E. 3rd St.
Raymond's Beauty Shop—1951 E. Ridge Rd.
Violet's Beauty Shop—144 S. Connecticut St.

BILLIARDS

Hobart Billiards—517 E. 3rd St.

BOATS

Bowman's Landing—John Hammersmith, 605 S. Wisconsin St.
Garber Marine—333 W. 3rd St.

BOWLING ALLEYS

Cressmoor Lanes—John Jamison, 39th and Wisconsin Sts.

FIVE YEAR PERIOD—1944-1949

Hobart Lanes—Elmer Hamman, 233 Center St.

CABINET MAKERS

Hamilton Cabinets, Inc.—3220 W. Ridge Rd.

CEMETERIES

Evergreen Memorial Gardens—39th and Sandusky Sts.

CLEANERS

Joy Cleaners—John Joy, 435 E. 3rd St.

Reliable Cleaners—439 Main St.

CLOTHING STORES

Elinor's—Elinor Greener, 341 Main St.

Elinor's Tots & Teens—Elinor Greener, 323 Main St.

Glenn's Toggery—Mrs. Joe Figley, 318 Main St.

Henri's—Sylvia Danhauser & Katherine Carvelis, 216 Main St.

La Mode—Mrs. John Klindt, 348 Main St.

Joy's Clothing—John Joy, 455 E. 3rd St.

The Alice Shop—Alice Messina, 322 Main St.

Vossberg's Apparel—322 Main St.

CONTRACTORS AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES

Peter Baier—Masonry Contractor, S. Baier Rd.

Bauer Construction—Harry Bauer, 215 New St.

Boyd Construction—Vincent Boyd, 109 E. 3rd St.

Norm Casner Associates—619 S. Wisconsin St.

Flood Brothers—Carl Flood, 267 Michigan Ave.

Florios Masonry—1520 E. 57th Ave.

H. S. Graham—2906 Coral Dr.

Hitchcox Construction—Bernard Hitchcox, No. 130 and Division St.

Jacobson Construction—Al Jacobson, 54 Hobart Rd.

K & F Builder Supply—Emanuel Krulik and R. Forney, 216 S. Ash St.

Indiana Laminated Wall Corp.—741 E. 5th St.

Howard Krull, Builder—855 State St.

Lonner Construction—Alvar Lonner, 500 N. Hobart Rd.

Lake George Plateau—Julius Csokasy, W. 10th St.

Naillieux, Glenn—1551 Lincoln St.

Pleasant Park Homes—Milton Levenberg and Robert Cline, 1741 W. Ridge Rd.

Ridge Road Investment Corp.—3755 Colbourne St.

A. Unland & Sons—1017 W. 3rd St.

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

Jack Wright—2109 W. 3rd St.

CONTRACTOR—EXCAVATING

Molnar Trucking & Excavating—1316 W. Ridge Rd.
Williams Excavating—1 N. Colorado St.

COUNTRY CLUBS

Cressmoor Country Club—Robert McRoberts, Wisconsin St.

DAIRIES

Hillcrest Dairy—Warren McAfee, 2600 E. Cleveland Ave.
Pleasant View Dairy—Alabama St.

DANCING

Jane Hutchins Dancing School—212 New Street

DENTISTS

Dr. Paul B. Altmann—211 Center Street
Dr. Charles F. Aton—200 West 10th Street
Dr. Findling—510 East 3rd Street
Dr. F. J. Gutowski—214 Main Street
Dr. Richard Herrick—6 North Hobart Road
Dr. John F. Nevitt—510 East 3rd Street
Dr. John Routes—520 East 4th Street
Dr. Robert Vinzant—295 South Wisconsin Street
Dr. A. E. Wiesjohn—303 Main Street
Dr. Robert Williams—10 North Michigan Avenue

DRAPERIES

Hobart Drapery & Paint Store—Mrs. William Meiselbar, 405 Main St.

DRUG STORES

Main Drugs—Steve Badanish, 238 Main St.
Hobart Professional Pharmacy—John Parramore, 295 S. Wisconsin St.
Walgreen's—Leon Gardner, 310 Main St.
Wilson's Pharmacy—Wendell Wilson, Wisconsin & Ridge Rd.

DRY GOODS STORE

Wm. Stommel Co., Inc.—Carl Krausse, Mgr., 531-33 E. 3rd St., Closed 1958, Operated 62 Years

FIVE YEAR PERIOD—1944-1949

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

Keller Electric Co.—415 Liberty Pl.
Sanz Electric & Gift Shop—Robert Sanz, 307 Center St.

ENGINEERS

Krull & Son—William and Robert Krull, 510 E. 3rd St.

ENGINES—GASOLINE

E. L. Parker Fix-It Shop—720 W. Ridge Rd.

FEED STORES

Hobart Hatchery—Waldo Liechty, 1365 S. Lake Park Ave.
Myron Peck—Coal and Feed, Hobart Rd. and Jackson St.

FINANCE

Calumet Finance Co.—Calvin Green, Jr., 300 Main St.
Liberty Loan Co.—Louis Williams, 301 Main St.
Standard Finance Co.—Sam Boswell, 655 E. 3rd St.

FLOOR BUSINESS

Boessel's, Inc.—Nos. 6 and 51
Elisha's Floor Covering Service—1404 W. Home Ave.
McNally's Home Improvement—351 Center St.
Whisler Floors—305 Kelly St.

FLORISTS

Hobart Flower Shop—Marie Kellen and Nic Holzmer, 409 Main St.
Mundell Flower Shop—Joseph Mundell, 907 W. Ridge Rd.
The Flower Pot—Cecelia & Dick Eshelman, 209 S. Illinois St.

FOOD SUPPLEMENT

Nelson Natural Foods—C. Arthur Nelson, 212 Center St.

FUNERAL HOMES

Pflughoefts—Ambulance Service, Herman and Eldor Pflughoeft, 701 E. 7th St.
Rees & Son—Ambulance Service, 748 Water St.

FURNITURE

Epperson's Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum—619 E. 3rd St.

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

GARAGES AND SERVICE STATIONS

Black Cat Service—2120 E. Ridge Rd.
Bill's Cities Service—150 E. 3rd St.
Blendu Service—3701 Maitland St.
Bonner's Service—U. S. No. 6
Brook's Garage—1123 W. 8th St.
Catlin Service Station—1701 E. Ridge Rd.
Cressmoor Standard—38th and Wisconsin Sts.
Don's Center Service—332 Center St.
E & A Service—801 W. Ridge Rd.
Edgewater Service—2 E. Ridge Rd.
Goodwin's Mobil—Klein Goodwin, 330 N. Wisconsin St.
Herron's Texaco Service—800 W. 3rd St.
Home Service Station—Harry Gray, Main at Front St.
Jack's Standard Service—U. S. No. 6
Joe's Super Service—Joe Kish, Ridge Rd.
Johnnie's Body Shop—John Gottschling, 621 E. Cleveland Ave.
L. & K. Mobil Service—2399 E. Ridge Rd.
Leo's Phillips "66"—Leo Paul, 820 W. Ridge Rd.
Lee's Texaco Service—Lee Skomp, W. 10th St.
Lou's Service—1801 E. Ridge Rd.
Main Sunoco—Robert Gaines, 6th & Main St.
Martin Oil Co. Service—U. S. No. 6
Milt's Sunoco Service—719 W. Ridge Rd.
Moehl's Garage—640 E. 2nd St.
Norb Mattingly Sinclair Service—Cleveland Ave.
Mike's Service Station—Mike Kline, Missouri
Nevin's Phillip "66"—S. Thomas Nevin, 985 Lincoln St.
Paulson & Rippe—William Paulson and Harold Rippe, Road
No. 130
Steve's Standard Service—Steve Balash, 135 Main St.
Walker's Service Station—William Walker, 6 Main St.
Walt Wayne's Auto Service—442 N. Wisconsin St.
Wells' Service Center—Charles Wells, 428 Main St.

GREENHOUSES

Hobart Greenhouses—Neil Kellen, W. 10th St.
Otto's Greenhouse—W. 8th St.

GROCERIES, MEAT MARKETS AND SUPER MARKETS

Supermarket—A & P Food Store, Herbert Cash, 101 E. 3rd St.
Supermarket—Buy Low, Abe Roth and Eddie Green, 3401 E.
No. 6
Supermarket—Jewel Tea Co., Joe Hartje, 661 Main St.

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Supermarket—Kroger Co., Art Sass, 327 Main St.
Supermarket—Nat'l Tea Co., Tom Balicki, 813 W. Ridge Rd.
Coons Grocery—W. 8th St.
Ed's Food Shop—328 Main St.
Fred's Grocery—Gill St.
Hawthorne Melody Store—Mrs. Dorothy Farley, 200 W. 10th St.
Hobart Locker Plant & Meats—521 E. 3rd St.
Ksenak Grocery—Joe Ksenak, 40 N. Wisconsin St.
Little "4" Superette—1316 W. Ridge Rd.
Lincoln St. Grocery—Russell Shinabarger, 1002 Lincoln St.
Maurer Meats—William Maurer, 524 E. 3rd St.
Mike's Meat Market—Mike Hovanec, 2711 W. Ridge Rd.
Pamachena Grocery—Walter Pamachena, 3700 Montgomery St.
Park & Shop Grocery—1105 Cleveland Ave.
Sapper's Farm Market—John Sapper, Ainsworth Rd.
Scharbach Grocery—200 S. Illinois St.
Shield's Grocery—2028 E. 39th Ave.
Sothman's Grocery—Kenneth Sothman, 534 E. 3rd St.

HARDWARE

Ace Hardware—Al Cornet, 821 W. Ridge Rd.
Hobart Hardware—James Finan, 302 Main St.
Mitchell's Hardware—Jack Carroll, 151 Illinois St.

HEATING CONTRACTORS

Arrow Heating, Inc.—1700 E. 57th St.
Gordon Heating—Fred Gordon, 1001 State St.
Hobart Heating Co.—308 Ridge Rd.
Vernon Traeger—235 Main St.

ICE CREAM

Wholesale—Henderson's Ice Cream Co., 418 Main St., Established before 1934, Ceased Operating 1957

INSURANCE

Burke Insurance—Ed Burke, 502 E. 4th St.
Byron Findling Insurance—300 Main St.
Paul Goodin Agency—705 W. Ridge Rd.
Eugene Hoover Insurance—505 E. 4th St.
Clyde Layhew—1109 Devonshire St.
William B. Peters Insurance Agency—231 N. Hobart Rd.
Smith Insurance—Chuck Smith, 124 N. Main St.
Smith & Hampsten Insurance—Lawrence Hampsten, 505 E.

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

3rd St.
Chester Spivey—E. 12th St.

HOUSE MOVERS

Earl Ramsey, Sr.—134 N. Kelly St.

INSECTICIDES

Continental Filling—John C. Kraning, U. S. Highway No. 6

JEWELERS

Cubberley's Jewelry—Rod Cubberley, 218 Main St.
Davey's Jewelry—Paul Davey, 334 Main St.
The Jewel Box—Matt Seling, 515 E. 3rd St.
Odell-Smith Jewelry—J. Smith, 347 Main St.

JUNK DEALERS

Greenspan Junk & Auto Parts—1033 Garfield Street

KITCHEN CABINETS

Hamilton Cabinet Shop—Cecil Hamilton, 3220 W. Ridge Rd.

LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS

J. D. Auxier—North Wisconsin Street

LAUNDRIES

American Laundry & Cleaning—Gene Braun and Herman
Corsbie, 810 W. Ridge Rd.
Hobart Launderette—John Zucher, 413 Main St.
Wash & Dri—Wisconsin and Ridge Rd.

LIQUOR STORES

Hobart Liquors—William Vernigor, 220 Main St.
J & M Liquors—Joe Miscko, 700 W. Ridge Rd.

LUMBER AND BUILDING SUPPLIES

Hobart Lumber Co—Wilbur Nicholas, 630 Main St.
Jacobson Construction Materials—54 Hobart Rd.
Mitchell's Lumber—Don Hunsicker, 151 S. Illinois St.
Scharbach Lumber Yard—202 S. Linda, Closed 1958

MANUFACTURERS

Earlwin Furniture Mfg. Co.—Floyd Wenn, Indiana St.
Natco Corporation—B. Payne, 201 N. Lake Park Ave.

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MOTELS

Black Cat Motel—2080 East Ridge Road
Colony Motels—U. S. Highway No. 6
Oak Ridge Motel—2181 East Ridge Road

MUSIC SCHOOLS

Dolores Music School—210 East Street

NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIANS (NP)

Dr. Carl Woodfill—3802 Missouri Street

NEWS AGENCY

J & K News Agency—John Krosky, 336 Main Street

NEWSPAPERS

Hobart Gazette—John Dudley, 607 East 3rd Street
Hobart Herald—634 East 3rd Street

NOVELTIES AND HOBBY SHOP

The Palette Party Shop—Mrs. Paul Pardus and Mrs. Harvey Anderson, 325 Main St.

NURSERYMEN

Hobart Nursery—East 10th Street
Redar & Son—926 Lake Street

OIL COMPANIES

Campbell Oil Co.—John Campbell, Route 130
Bob Griffeth Oil Co.—1320 Cleveland Ave.
Shearer & Son—Cal Shearer, 350 E. 5th St.
Sinclair Oil Co.—Floyd Biggs, 5th and Center Sts.
Standard Oil Co.—Harold Thompson, 2040 E. Cleveland Ave.

OPTOMETRISTS

Dr. Richard Mayer—295 South Wisconsin Street
Dr. Jerome Mazurek—555 East 4th Street

PAINTS

Consumer Paints—315 Center Street

PAINTING CONTRACTORS

Universal Delta Company—102 South Virginia Street

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

PET HOSPITAL

Hobart Animal Clinic—Drs. Bruce Sharp and Paul Williams,
Route No. 130

PHOTOGRAPHY AND PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

Photo-Play of Hobart—608 East 3rd Street
Squire Photo Studio—Robley Squire, 945 Lake Street

PHYSICIANS

Michigan Avenue Medical-Dental Clinic—10 N. Michigan
Ave., Dr. John Read, Dr. Arch J. Krsek, Dr. Stanley J.
Klos
Hobart Professional Center, Inc.—295 S. Wisconsin St., Dr.
Carl Bjorklund, Dr. John T. Weiss, Dr. John O. Carter
Dr. Warren H. Pike, Jr.—108 E. 3rd St.
Dr. J. G. Markle—201 Main St.
Dr. Charles Bradley—701 W. Ridge Rd.
Dr. Donald J. Faulkner—295 S. Wisconsin St.

PIANO DEALER AND TUNER

A. D. Wolkenhauer—328 Center Street

PLUMBING

Hobart Plumbing & Heating—Simon S. Michl, 203 Main St.

PLASTERING

Kendall Houtz—196 S. Pennsylvania St.
James O'Hearn, Specializing in Cut Stone—1316 Hickey St.

PODIATRISTS

Dr. Joseph Hlodinicki—295 South Wisconsin Street

PRINTING

Rollers Printing Service—634 East 3rd Street
L. L. Woodruff, Printer—754 Fleming Street

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

J. T. Alonoso—705 West Ridge Road
Robert Lindholm—U. S. Highway No. 6
Chalmer F. Dunn—295 South Wisconsin Street

PUBLIC SERVICE

Northern Indiana Public Service Company—200 Main Street

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RADIO AND TV SERVICE

Courtesy TV Repair—212 S. Colorado St.
Curtis Television—813 W. 8th St.
Fowble's Radio and Television—536 E. 3rd St.
Hill's Radio & TV Service—403 N. Wisconsin St.
King's Radio & TV Sales & Service—Old Ridge Rd.
Mac's TV & Radio Service—1900 Old Ridge Rd.
R. E. Wheaton T.V. & Appliances—526 E. 3rd St.

RAILROADS

E. J. & E.—East 5th Street
Pennsylvania Railroad—1001 Lillian Street
Nickel Plate Railroad—Station Discontinued

REAL ESTATE

Harrigan Real Estate—A. F. Harrigan, 124 N. Main St.
Hobart Realty—Gus Engstrom & Sam Reed, 110 N. Main St.
Ittel Realty & Insurance—Jake & Gilbert Ittel, 634 E. 3rd St.
Louis K. Lindsey, Realtor—833 Cleveland Ave.
Maude Maxwell—751 E. 3rd St.
Villa Shores Realty—34 Beverly Blvd., Closed
Hillcrest Heights Development Company—Warren McAfee,
E. Cleveland Ave.

REFRIGERATION SERVICE

Newman's Refrigeration Sales & Service—121 N. Washington St.

RESEARCH

Hobart Research Laboratory—400 North Kelly Street

RESTAURANTS AND DRIVE-INS

Abbott's—John Abbott, 339 Main Street
B & K Root Beer—800 West Ridge Road
Country Lounge—Harold E. Christenson, U.S. Highway No. 6
Black Cat—2080 East Ridge Road
Dandee Drive-In—U. S. Highway No. 6
Frey's Dairy Queen—Richard Frey, 322 Main Street
Frost Top Drive-In—U. S. Highway No. 6
Goodwin's Dairy Treat—U. S. Highway No. 6
Hitching Post—228 East Ridge Road
Jones Sandwich Shop—342 Main Street
Jack Spratt's Kitchen—231 Main Street
Lo Jac's Drive-In—Highway No. 130

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

Luigi's Pizza—225 Center Street
Mr. Chip's Self Service Drive-In—7 East Ridge Road
Ridge Road Gardens—3700 Missouri Street
Rocket Drive-In—Wisconsin Street
Park Avenue Dining Room—282 North Lake Park Avenue
Spinning Wheel—2200 East Ridge Road

RIDING STABLES

Bracken's Riding Stable—Ainsworth Road

ROOFING

Gary Roofing & Supply Co.—1859 E. Ridge Rd.
Nelson & Luedtke Insulating & Roofing—501 N. Ohio Street

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Hobart Federal Savings & Loan Association—237 Main Street

SKATING RINKS

Oak Ridge Roller Dome—2275 East Ridge Road

SEWER CLEANING SERVICE

Price's Sewer Cleaning Service—East 5th Street

SHEET METAL

Hobart Sheet Metal—933 Water Street

SHOE STORES

Big Ben Shoe Per Market—305 Main Street
Hobart Shoes—Ralph Fohrer, 600 East 3rd Street
Muphey's Shoes—Ralph Fohrer, 614 East 3rd Street
Unity Shoe Service—Space Atseff, 307 Main Street

SIGNS

Guyton Sign Company—Wilbur Guyton, 336 Hobart Road

SPORT SHOPS

Mitchell's Sporting Goods—Bruce Mitchell, 151 Illinois Street
Photo Play—Bruce Mitchell, 603 E. 3rd Street
Victor's Sports—Victor Suarez, 401 Main Street

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS

R. J. Tenpas—1023 East Cleveland Avenue

STORM WINDOWS, SCREENS AND DOORS

A F C O, Inc. (Air-O-Blind Co.)—Bud Pavese, 906 E. 6th St.

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SURVEYORS

Krull & Son—William and Robert Krull, 510 E. 3rd Street
Joel Parker, Civil Engineer—233 Michigan Avenue

TAVERNS

Alexian—U. S. Highway No. 6
Bates Tavern—Peter Bates, 314 Main Street
The Club—236 Main Street
Edgewater Tavern—7 East Ridge Road
Jimmie's Main Street Cocktail Lounge—J. Davis, 233 Main St.
The Oasis—Al Vara and Eugene Teso, 518 East 3rd Street
Sycamore Inn—2601 Ridge Road

TAX SERVICE

Joe T. Alonso—705 West Ridge Road
Stonebraker Tax Service—209 North Pennsylvania Street
Roy M. Waterston—219 West 3rd Street

TAXICAB

City Cab—449 East 3rd Street

TELEPHONE COMPANY

General Telephone Company—439 East 3rd Street

THEATRES

Art Theatre—Mrs. Mae Prusiecki, 230 Main Street

TIRE REPAIRING

Sam's Tech Supply—129 South California Street

TOOLS (RENTAL)

Hobart Rent All—626 East 2nd Street

TRAILER COURTS

Oak Hill Trailer Court—U. S. Highway No. 6
Horse Shoe Trailer Court—U.S. Highway No. 6 West of No. 51
Cressmoor Trailer Court—U. S. Highway No. 6

TREE SERVICE

Erwin David—1009 Lincoln Street
Lovely Tree Expert Company—3501 Illinois Street
Edmonds Tree Service—336 North Liberty Place

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TYPE METAL

L-I-R-S Type Metal—Goodrich Road

VARIETY STORES

Harvey's Dime Store—Cecil Chezem, 530 East 3rd Street
Schultz Brothers—Tom Thomas, 313 Main Street

UPHOLSTERER

Robert McItyre—1500 East Hickey Street

UTILITY COMPANIES

Gary-Hobart Water Corporation—Leo Louis, 454 E. 4th St.,
Hobart Office; 650 Madison St., Gary
Northern Indiana Public Service Co.—T. O. Ferkinhoff, 200
Main St.

VACUUM CLEANERS

Rexoir, Division of Ward Industries—Russell Trubey, 824
High St.

WATER COMPANY

Hickey Water Company—Hobart Mineral Springs, 1203 Cass
St., Gary

YARD GOODS

House of Fabrics—Elmer Kittredge, 344 Main Street

HOBART PROTESTANT CHURCHES

ASSEMBLY OF GOD

10th and State Streets—Minister, R. J. Baggs. Organized in
1934. Present church edifice built in 1956 includes
Sunday school rooms, young people's chapel, missionary
apartment, kitchen facilities and minister's study.

AUGUSTANA LUTHERAN CHURCH

217 North Kelly Street—Minister, Howard W. Palm. First
church edifice built by congregation in 1869; first church
building in Hobart, used until 1956, located at Lillian and
Indiana Streets. Present church edifice dedicated in 1958
and includes educational and social facilities.

CHURCH OF CHRIST

Corner of Lillian and Indiana Streets—Evangelist, Raymond

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

Bailey. Includes educational and social facilities. First services held in 1956.

EVERGREEN MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH

3900 Montgomery Street—Minister, John B. Morrison. Founded in 1937 as the West Hobart Baptist Mission; held services in the West Hobart school building until 1948. Name changed in 1948 to Evergreen Memorial Baptist Church. Lots purchased for present location and basement of church completed in 1948. Church edifice completed in 1954. Parsonage completed in 1956. Basement used for youth activities.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Pennsylvania and 1st Streets—Minister, Kenneth G. McQuere. Organized in 1934; services held at St. Stephen's Church on 4th Street and later in Stratton and Wild buildings. Church edifice built in 1952; second unit, educational building, in 1956.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

6th and Water Streets—Organized as a society in 1917; as a church in 1932. Present church edifice built in 1941.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

654 East 4th Street—Minister, Walter T. Wilson; Associate Pastor, James Cheney. Present church edifice built in 1916; educational building in 1956; parsonage in 1952.

MICHIGAN AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH

108 North Michigan Avenue—Minister, Walter T. Wilson. Organized in 1886. Church built in 1889.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH

5th and Main Streets—Minister, Orson N. Moore. Church edifice built in 1876. Parish house on 5th Street built 1953. Sunday school and social activities.

HOBART CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE

5th and Lake Streets—Minister, Truman W. Carter. Organized in 1925 and church built. Present church edifice built in 1956 includes educational and Sunday school facilities.

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

HOBART FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH

625 Lake Street—Minister, Delno Brown. Present church edifice built in 1952. Organized as a church in 1913. Services held in church edifice, on same site which burned in 1948, from 1915 to 1948.

HOBART PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Washington and Home Streets—Minister, Franklin W. May. First unit built in 1952 includes educational rooms.

PENTECOSTAL CHURCH APOSTOLIC FAITH

American Legion Post No. 54, Front and Main Streets—Minister, W. C. Matlock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

3rd and Washington Streets—Vicar, Father C. H. Sutton. Church built at 511 4th Street in 1916. Moved to present location in 1948. Parish hall built in 1948; vicarage in 1950.

WOODVALE BAPTIST CHURCH

Southern Baptist Affiliated, 426 Center Street—Minister, Harvey Lowe. Church building bought in 1957. Formerly Trinity Lutheran Church built in 1876. First unit, educational building, built in 1959.

HOBART MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION

President—James Cheney, Methodist Church, 654 East 4th Street
Secretary—Truman Carter, Nazarene Church, 421 5th Street

RECREATION, PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS, LITTLE LEAGUES, GOLF COURSES, ETC.

Hobart has fifty acres devoted to parks. The largest parks are located on the north and south sides of Lake George west of the Nickelplate Railroad bridge. Two are equipped with picnic facilities.

There are four playgrounds, two of which have picnic facilities and are parts of larger parks. The playgrounds are located in the Pennsylvania Railroad Park, Linda and Lillian Streets; Lake View Park, with entrance from 3rd Street and Lake Park Avenue and also has picnic facilities; at the City

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Ball Park, 8th and Lake Streets; and 8th Street Park, at 8th and Ash Streets.

Lake View Park has two tennis courts that are in use constantly during the summer.

Hobart Ball Park is equipped with a grandstand, several baseball diamonds, and lights for night play.

On Lake George, just west of Lake View Park, is the Scout cabin and its grounds. Entrance to the cabin and grounds is at 3rd and Ash Streets. The cabin is in constant use. It is in charge of the Scout cabin committee which maintains it with funds from the Hobart Community Chest. Here the Girl Scout summer day camp is held.

The Izaak Walton Clubhouse is located on the north side of Lake George and its grounds are entered from Ridge Road. The Junior Ikes and Ikettes participate in programs conducted by both leagues and the chapter. Bait casting tournaments have been conducted from the Ike's pier.

Lake George and Duck and Frog Creeks occupy the heart of Hobart. They cover 139 acres. Lake George is used extensively for water sports—motor and sail boats, water skiing, ice skating and ice boating. The Hobart Boat and Ski Club is very active. Boats for fishing may be rented at Bowman's Landing on the lake at Wisconsin Street.

The Little League Baseball was organized in 1950. It has grown to 22 teams and about 350 boys, ten, eleven and twelve years of age, participating. Games are played at Banks Field, now owned by the Little League, and located on West 8th and Lake Park Avenue.

The Babe Ruth League was organized about 1954 and boys thirteen, fourteen and fifteen years old are members. In 1959 there were five teams with 75 boys participating. Games are played on a field east of Trinity Lutheran School at Linda and East 9th Streets.

American Legion Junior Baseball, for boys sixteen, seventeen and eighteen years old, is sponsored by the local Legion Post. In 1969 they had one team. They played the eleven teams which make up the First District.

Hobart Junior Baseball League, Inc., was organized in 1954 and conducted a program which included younger boys in the Babe Ruth League. In 1958 it sponsored two teams, the Rockets and the Jets, in the Industrial League. Games were

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

played in the City Ball Park. In 1959 the Babe Ruth League withdrew and organized independently.

From 1942 to 1948, inclusive, the Hobart Softball League was active with summer programs of night games at the City Ball Park. Hobart had eight teams of boys from 19 years and up. These teams played in regular sectional contests.

This program and a daytime youth program were conducted by the Hobart Park Board and the schools in cooperation.

The Sauk Trail Council, Boy Scouts of America—In 1959 there were 340 boys, ages eight to ten years, inclusive, who were members of Packs; 267 boys, ages eleven to thirteen years in Troops; and 81 boys from fourteen to seventeen years, members of Posts. These groups meet in churches and schools, and also the Scout Cabin. This program has always been active in Hobart and the population increase has resulted in larger groups in each category. The Scout Cabin was built in 1934.

Girl Scouts, Inc., East Lake-Porter County District—There are 568 girls who are members of scouting groups in central Hobart and 100 in West Hobart troops. Mrs. Wilbur Taylor is chairman of this district.

Ho Hive Youth Center, 406 Main Street, Mrs. Clare Kramer, youth director. Youth Council president—Mrs. Arthur Nelson. Opened in summer of 1945. Building provided by city. It is a Chest agency. Membership in 1959, 550 teenagers from junior high and senior high schools. Program includes dancing, tours, tennis, etc.

Hobart Y.M.C.A. established in 1957. Director—Michael Hinshaw. Membership 920 in 1959. Total attendance at 130 different activities, 14,000 boys, girls, men and women. Activities include swimming (boys, girls and women), gym classes (men and boys), bowling, day camps, special trips, tennis, fencing, bridge, oil painting, ceramics, hiking, rock hound clubs, stamp club, radio class, Indian Guides (father and son clubs), track, basketball, football, Gray Y clubs, Hi Y clubs. Office, 829 East 3rd Street.

Model Plane Club. James Nichols. Fly planes at ball park.

Cressmoor Country Club, North Wisconsin Street. Ninety-five acres, 18-hole golf course, restaurant facilities.

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There are two bowling lanes in Hobart. Cressmoor Lanes, located on North Wisconsin Street, and Hobart Lanes at 233 Center Street.

Oak Ridge Roller Dome, 2275 East Ridge Road, is a large roller skating rink and provides instruction in skating.

Hobart Players Guild, organized in 1956, membership 109. Presents three major plays a year; also theater workshops. Meets in the Hobart Public Library social room.

Art Theater, 230 Main Street, wide screen, presents program of popular films six evenings and Sunday matinee and evening.

Art Appreciation Class—Miss Kathleen Yaw, chairman and instructor, members of Hobart schools faculty. No fees. Assisted by instructors in art from faculty. Class meets in junior high school art room. Charcoal, water colors, oils, ceramics, enameling on copper, etc. Meets two hours each Monday evening.

Adult Education—Great books discussion group from 1949 to 1954, meet in council room, City Hall, twice a month. Hobart Public Library cooperating.

Indiana University, Gary Center—Courses in adult education from 1955 to, and including, 1958 held in high school building, meeting each Monday evening for two hours. Sponsored by library board member.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS, SORORITIES, GARDEN CLUBS, LODGES, ETC.

HOBART CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

Compiled by Hobart Chamber of Commerce, 9/10/1959

American Association of University Women—President, Mrs. Franklin Smith. 1123 Cleveland Avenue, Phone 1121-J

Animal Welfare Society—President, Clarence Price. 709 West Bracken Road, Phone 1961

American Legion Post No. 54—3rd Vice Commander, Rod Cubberley. 218 Main Street, Phone 589-W

American Legion Auxiliary No. 54—Secretary, Dorothy Lautzenhiser. 102 South Washington Street, Phone 2013

Citizens Committee for a Greater Hobart—President, Mrs.

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

- D. J. Kramer. 130 Center Street, Phone 322-R
- Delta Sigma—President, William Fleming. 1315 State Street,
Phone 1500-J. House 813 East 3rd Street
- Delta Theta Tau—President, Mrs. William Kinsman. 526
Lake Street, Phone 636-R.
- Epsilon Zeta, Chapter of Tri Kappa—President, Mrs. Donald
K. Hunsicker. 610 Kelly Street, Phone 78
- Eta Zeta Chapter, Beta Sigma Phi—President, Mrs. Francis
Lepp. 325 North Virginia Street, Phone 1143-W
- Fraternal Order of Police, Hobart Lodge No. 121—President,
Kenneth Kramer. 1414 West 3rd Street, Phone 1734
- Fraternal Order of Police Associates—President, Vincent
Boyd, Jr. 1660 West 3rd Street, Phone 1304
- Fraternal Order of Eagles, No. 2498—Secretary, Emmett
Plummer. 3809 Missouri Street, Phone 792-W
- Fraternal Order of Eagles Auxiliary—Secretary, Mrs. Phyllis
Brasich. 50 North Pennsylvania Street, Phone 1290-M
- Hobart Adult Booster Club—President, Robert Graham. 331
North Linda Stret, Phone 1940
- Hobart Band Mothers Association—President, Mrs. Owen
Crisman. 937 Garfield Street, Phone 325-W
- Hobart Board of Realtors—President, Gilbert W. Ittel. 1329
Lincoln Street, Phone 1360
- Hobart Chamber of Commerce, Inc.—President, Robert L.
Sanz. 307 Center Street, Phone 1300
- Hobart Community Chest—President, John G. Taylor. 439
East 3rd Street, Phone 881
- Hobart Democratic Precinct Organization—Chairman, George
Pillar. 37 Michigan Avenue, Phone 573-J
- Hobart Federated Junior Woman's Club—President, Mrs.
John T. Weiss. 420 South Wabash Street, Phone 1270
- Hobart Federated Republican Women—President, Mrs. Wal-
ter Voigt. 1324 Garfield Street, Phone 1407-W
- Hobart Garden Club—President, Esther Boal. 324 Ridge
Road, Phone 326-J

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- Hobart Hammond Organ Society—President, Mrs. Don Remaley. 131 South Ash Street, Phone 1146-J
- Hobart Home Demonstration Club—President, Mrs. Olan T. Hayes. RFD No. 1, Phone 8124-Y1
- Hobart Inter-Club Council—President, Paul Goodin. 705 West Ridge Road, Phone 117
- Hobart Junior Chamber of Commerce—President, Sam Fife, Jr. 121 North Wilson Street, Phone 1738-M
- Hobart Men's Democratic Club—President, William Patrick. 809 West 7th Place, Phone 1878
- Hobart Optimist Club—President, Lloyd Rose. 4841 Marquette Road, Phone E. G. 2-6375
- The Hobart Professional and Business Women's Club—President, Mrs. Carl E. Bell. 525 West Ridge Road, Phone 348
- Hobart Panhellenic Association—President, Mrs. Fred Mills. 159 South Delaware Street, Phone 1048-M
- Hobart Players Guild—President, Miss Marie Predmore. 3912 East 39th Street, Phone 1327-M
- Hobart Republican Organization—City Chairman, Herman Pflughoeft. 817 Main Street, Phone 150
- Hobart Rotary Club—President, Jack Taylor. 439 East 3rd Street, Phone 881
- Hobart Woman's Club—President, Mrs. J. A. Bursley. 135 West 2nd Street, Phone 2024
- Hobart Women's Democratic Club—President, Mrs. George McLennan. 2926 West Ridge Road, Phone 568-W
- Humane Society of Hobart, Inc.—President, Angelo Caesar. 300 South Cherry Lane, Phone 1047-W
- Izaak Walton League of America—President, C. W. Phillippe. 608 State Street, Phone 101; Cabin, East Ridge Road
- Izaak Walton Auxiliary—President, Mrs. Richard Swallow. 1224 West 44th Place, Phone 861-W
- Jayshees—President, Mrs. John Gauder. 126 North Connecticut Street, Phone 232-M
- Lake Federated Club—President, Mrs. Charles Briggs. 136 South Wisconsin Street, Phone 298-W

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- Lake George Home Demonstration Club—President, Mrs. Alfred Stevenson. R. R. No. 1, Phone 805-R
- Lake Shore School for Retarded Children—President, Matthew F. Seling. 112 South Lake Park, Phone 1396-R
- League of Women Voters of Hobart—President, Mrs. Herbert E. Ols. 758 East 3rd Street, Phone 648-W
- Lions Club—President, Peter Baier. Baier Road, Phone 1050
- Little League—President, Rex Gadberry. 524 Ohio Street, Phone 1118-W
- Little League Auxiliary—President, Mrs. Charles Bigler. 147 South Connecticut Street, Phone 1600-J
- Oddfellow Earl Lodge 333—President, Charles Luedtke. 453 North Lawrence Street, Phone 511-R
- Phi Beta Psi Sorority—President, Mrs. Herbert E. Carlson. 200 South Connecticut Street, Phone 599-J
- Phi Delta Kappa—President, Dr. A. J. Krsek. 11th and State Streets, Phone 1622
- P. T. A. Council—President, Mrs. Horace King. Old Ridge Road, Phone 1120
- School Holding Corporation—President, Mrs. Horace King. Old Ridge Road, Phone 1120
- Sigma Alpha Chi Sorority, Lambda Chapter—President, Mrs. Harold Goodwin. 1345 Garfield Street, Phone 1406-R
- Sigma Alpha Gamma—President, Mrs. Charles Wells. 1705 Division Street, Phone 499-M
- Sigma Upsilon Alpha Pi, Sigma Chi Chapter—President, Mrs. Donald LaVelle. 434 North Liberty Place, Phone 1390-M
- St. Bridget Home and School Association—President, Mrs. Joseph Altomere. 1016 Garfield Street, Phone 442-R
- Trinity Lutheran Parents Association—President, Donald Smith. 1354 Lincoln Street, Phone 1484-M
- Veterans of World War I—Commander, Kenneth Sillery. 1101 State Street, Phone 1014-J
- Veterans of Foreign Wars—President, Lewis Joliff. 745 Lincoln Street, Phone 1722

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Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary—Secretary, Mrs. Raymond Feigel. 33 North Illinois Street, Phone 1984-W

Welcome Wagon—Mrs. Elizabeth Schwucow. 120 South Washington Street, Phone 1731

West Hobart Civic Club—President, Oryn Carlisle. 3950 Missouri Street, Phone 488-W

Zeta Beta Chi—Secretary, Mrs. Fred Schellenberg. 52 North Connecticut Street, Phone 562-M

Y.M.C.A.—Executive Secretary, Mike Hinshaw. 829 East 3rd Street, Phone 1331

Earle Lodge No. 333, I.O.O.F., Organized in 1869—Main and 4th Streets. Building built in 1885

Elaine Rebekah Lodge No. 679, Instituted in 1905—Meets in I.O.O.F. Building

Girl Scouts, Inc., East Lake, Porter Counties—Chairman 4th District, Mrs. Wilbur Taylor. 568 Girls in Central Hobart; 100 Girls in West Hobart

Hobart Babe Ruth League—Leader, Drummond Bell et al. Play Field East of Trinity Lutheran School, South Linda at 9th Street

Lake George Improvement Association, Inc.—President, Elwood Dunning

Hobart Boat and Ski Club, Organized 1956—Commodore, James Edmonds

Hobart Parking, Inc.—President, George Vossberg

Hobart Volunteer Firemen, Organized 1891—President,

Hobart Volunteer Firemen Auxiliary—President, Mrs. Roger Williams

M. L. McClelland Lodge No. 357, F. & A. M., Organized in 1867—Meets in Masonic Temple, 215 Center Street

DeMolay—Organized in 1950

Hobart Chapter No. 315, O.E.S., Organized in 1905—Meets in Masonic Temple

Jobs Daughters, Bethel No. 62, Organized in 1949

Mothers of World War II, Organized in 1942—President, Mrs.

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

Frank Harris

Royal Neighbors of America, Holly Camp No. 6132, Organized in 1910

West Side Business Men's Club—President, Joe Miscko

Youth Council of Hobart (formerly Ho-Hive Youth Center), Organized in 1945—President, Mrs. Arthur Nelson

Youth for Christ, Organized 1953—Leaders, Bruce Love and Ron Kendall. Meet in Hobart High School

Republican Educational Forum of Hobart, Affiliated with the Indiana Council of Republican Workshops, Inc.—President, Fred Baumer

Hobart Junior Baseball League, Inc., Organized in 1954—Coaches, Lee Rose, Joseph Holding, Drummond Bell, Edward Eickstead. Active through 1958

Hobart Volunteer Fire Department, Organized in 1891—President, . Eighteen members active in assisting the Fire Department

Hobart Volunteer Fire Department Auxiliary

HOBART PROFESSIONS

LAWYERS

Martin Behnke—110 North Main Street
Anthony J. Cefali—321 Hobart Road
William M. Demmon—110 North Main Street
Miss Alta Halstead—515 South Main Street
William J. Jensen—295 South Wisconsin Street
Raymond Kostbade—561 East 3rd Street
Harry Kneifel—651 East 3rd Street
Jarvis Peddicord—510 East 3rd Street
R. Raymond Pyatt—925 East Home Avenue
William Troutman—705 West Ridge Road

DENTISTS

Dr. Paul B. Altmann—211 Center Street
Dr. Charles F. Aton—200 West 10th Street
Dr. Findling—510 East 3rd Street
Dr. F. J. Gutowski—214 Main Street
Dr. Richard Herrick—6 North Hobart Road
Dr. John F. Nevitt—510 East 3rd Street

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Dr. John Routes—520 East 4th Street
Dr. Robert Vinzant—295 South Wisconsin Street
Dr. A. E. Wiesjohn—303 Main Street
Dr. Robert Williams—10 North Michigan Avenue

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS

Michigan Av. Medical Dental Clinic—10 North Michigan Av.
Dr. John Read
Dr. Arch J. Krsek
Dr. Stanley J. Klos
Hobart Professional Center, Inc.—295 South Wisconsin St.
Dr. Carl Bjorklund
Dr. John T. Weiss
Dr. John O. Carter
Dr. Warren H. Pike, Jr.—108 East 3rd Street
Dr. J. G. Markle—201 East 3rd Street
Dr. Charles Bradley—701 West Ridge Road
Dr. Donald J. Faulkner—295 S. Wisconsin Street

NATUROPATHIC PHYSICIANS (NP)

Dr. Carl Woodfill—3802 Missouri Street

PODIATRISTS

Dr. Joseph Hlodinicki—295 S. Wisconsin Street

HOSPITALS

None

CLINICS

Michigan Avenue Medical-Dental Clinic, 10 North Michigan Avenue—Dr. John Read, Dr. Archj. Krsek, Dr. Stanley Klos
Hobart Professional Center, Inc., 295 South Wisconsin Street —Dr. Carl Bjorklund, Dr. John T. Weiss, Dr. John O. Carter

REST HOMES FOR AGED

None

CHAPTER V

1954-55; 1955-56; 1956-57; 1957-58; 1958-59

The Eightieth Annual Meeting, September 3, 1955, was held in the Criminal Court Building basement assembly room. Registration chairman, Mrs. Joseph E. Brown; dinner committee chairman, Mrs. Fred Kuehl.

At 1:30 P.M. President Alice Mundell Demmon introduced Rev. Michael Maietta, Independence Hill Presbyterian Church, who gave the invocation. Pledge of allegiance and audience singing "America," then instrumental duets on accordion and guitar were skillfully rendered by two students from the Foster Music School, Crown Point.

Annual reports of the officers were given.

Treasurer Paul Knight reported a balance of \$1,584.89, which included the museum special fund of \$1,239.94.

Historian Ethel Vinnedge read an original poem which covered the progress of every phase of life, pioneer, business and industry, the past year. It was clever and impressive.

Custodian Mrs. Chester (Margaret Woods) Clark submitted the listing of the belongings of the Ball family which had been left by the late Frank L. Knight, executor. It was learned that a year or so ago, Mr. Hamilton, Gary Public Library, had appropriated valuable items from this collection and placed them in the archives of the city building where he was head librarian. The committee is authorized to check on this matter.

The program chairman introduced Hubert Hawkins, secretary of the Indiana State Historical Society, who talked on "Northwest Indiana and the Indiana Historical Heritage." Of special interest were the excerpts from articles that Solon Robinson had written for agriculture magazines over a hundred years ago. It was a pep talk on the advantages and value of museums.

Fred Homfeld, museum chairman, told about contacts being made with the county governmental units. Ben Roberts, commissioner representing south county, then explained the present stand of the county commissioners. He assured us of cooperation.

The reminiscence by Sam B. Woods, in his 100th year of life, was a glorious climax. His closing remark was, "My admonition is for more honesty and morality among our fast-

FIVE YEAR PERIOD—1954-1959

living present-day generation." He is the loyal citizen and the "grand old man" of our county as well as of our society.

Mrs. Demmon named a committee of three to start the research for the next history. It has been twenty years since the centennial edition. To represent the south part will be Ethel Vinnedge, Creston; the central part, Mrs. Joseph E. Brown, Crown Point; the north part, Mrs. Roy W. Hack, Ross Township.

The registrar announced that three members present are ninety years and over in age; three are in their eighties; six are seventy years, and twenty-eight are fifty years and above in age. All are native born, the majority have lived in the county. Old Settlers? Yes.

No record has been found of the minutes of the 1956 meeting, if one was held. However, the one held August 31, 1957, at the home of the president, Fred Homfeld, is headlined The Eighty-first Annual. The weather was hot but a cool breeze passing through the shelterhouse beside the artificial lake made a pleasant spot to relax and listen.

When Mrs. Starr Brownell and Miss Elizabeth Hughes registered they remarked that "this is the farm homestead where we were born." They had many reminiscences. Members had brought "old time" pictures of scenes and photographs which were the sources of the other reminiscences.

Mrs. Bessie Gunder, vice-president, presided in the absence of the president. Rev. Darrell Parker, Presbyterian Range Line Church of this rural community, gave the meditation and invocation.

Walter Pickart, Gary, his subject chosen, "Liverpool, 1839," related fascinating accounts of this first county seat—that did not materialize. George Earle, the promoter, was the first justice of the peace in Lake County. Hobart was named in memory of Hobart Earle, his brother. Solon Robinson, the successful contender for the county seat location, his colorful political career, and the Pottowatomie Indian country tales concluded his talk.*

Mrs. Beatrice Clark Brownell told that the citizens of Lowell, Cedar Lake and other parts of south county, who are

* An added note of interest is that George Earle, who died in 1874, provided by his will that a retreat for old people in England, his native land, be endowed from his estate.

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

of Indian descent, claim that Chief Pokagon is a relative. Her grandfather, J. Addison Clark, a pioneer, was the first tax collector in Lake County. Also, that the census of 1846 reported one thousand four hundred and sixty-eight white persons and one colored man.

Memorial tributes, to deceased members since the last reports, were read for Sam B. Woods, Arthur G. Taylor and Mrs. C. E. (Loretta Steward) Black.

A mid-year executive session was called for March 25, 1958. A carry-in dinner was enjoyed at the home of Mrs. Bessie Black Gunder, vice-president. Program plans for the annual meeting and other special business were discussed. Joseph E. Brown, as president, is to represent the association at the dedication of the new grade school building named "Solon Robinson." Mrs. Joseph E. (Avis Bryant) Brown is to compose the inscription on the name plate. Mrs. Brown's comments will be the contribution of leadership and talent that Solon Robinson put forth in the founding of Lake County.

The State Historical Society has requested a list of historical sites that have been marked or are worthy of that honor.

A formal note of appreciation, for the grand offer of the Sam B. Woods homestead and land to the Old Settlers and Historical Association to become a county museum, is to be sent by the secretary to the family of Mr. and Mrs. Chester A. Clark. Moved, seconded and passed.

The eighty-second annual meeting was held August 30, 1958, in the assembly room of the Criminal Court basement. Smorgasboard noon luncheon, with each table adorned with a pretty summer flower arrangement made by Mrs. Gerald Cross, was a departure from the customary basket dinner served picnic style. It was enjoyable.

The call to order at 1:00 P.M. by President Joe Brown included invocation by Rev. Humphrey Walz, and greetings by Mayor Marvin G. Erlenbach, who highly commended the association for their particular contribution to the life of the city and county for all of the years. He alluded to his great uncle, Peter J. Ensweiler, 90 years of age, who was present, as an example of the deep interest that is typical of all of the members.

Ethel Vinnedge, historian, read the necrology. Miss Josephine Meeker, Mrs. John Hayhurst, and Mr. and Mrs. Thuel

FIVE YEAR PERIOD—1954-1959

Hayden were listed. She also read her report, in poetic form, "History Being Made."

Lloyd Cutler, Lake County agriculture agent, read the script for the color slides of "The Age of Ice in Indiana," assisted by Mrs. Cordie Kenney.

Ricky Buehler, and his orchestra from Crown Point High School, played several popular selections. "The Culture of the Arab World" was the intriguing theme discussed by Miss Barbara May Bailey, a West Creek life-long resident, who has returned to Lake County since concluding many years as a teacher in the missionary schools in the Orient. She remarked that we must not forget that Cairo is the home of the oldest university in the world.

The eighty-third meeting, August 29, 1959, was held in the basement assembly room at the Criminal Court House, South Main Street. It was a day of fellowship and information for more than sixty members and guests.

President Brown convened at 1:00 P.M. Rev. Dean Jacoby, Christian Church, Crown Point, gave the invocation. Mrs. Bessie B. Gunder, program chairman and song leader, suggested that "America the Beautiful" become the theme song for the association because it typifies the mature results of the pioneer's hardships and struggles to a thorofare for freedom across the wilderness.

The proud record of contributions that Lake County has made to the world by her small industries was set forth in the program. The speakers were Mrs. Adah Letz Muehler, about the Letz Corporation; Miss Catherine Rhein, for the Perfection Musical String Company; Miss Mary Nowiskie, for the Helix Corporation; and Sheridan Ruge, for the Lowell Stone Company.

An important decision was made, after thoughtful discussion, that the words "The Old Settlers" be deleted from the title and henceforth it will be "THE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION OF LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA." Properly moved, seconded and unanimously accepted. The purposes will not be restated.

"THE OLD HOMESTEAD," built in 1847 by Mr. and Mrs. Wellington A. Clark and occupied by them and their granddaughter, Mrs. James A. (Claribel Clark) Bevan, which has not been remodeled but has been kept in an excellent state of repair, has been suggested as a possible project to maintain as an historical house. Mrs. Bevan, one of our members, has ex-

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

pressed her desire to that effect. She plans to will it to the city of Crown Point. After a long discussion Ethel Vinnedge moved that the accumulated funds for the museum be turned over to the Bevan's home project, giving the executive committee the power to use the funds as they see fit. Seconded by Mrs. Helen Prange. Carried.

The Woods homestead proposition was declined for financial upkeep reasons. Formal action taken.

Since the category of prize awards was based on "distinctions" this year it is of interest to enumerate them. Appropriate gifts for the classification had been selected and awarded as follows:

Michael Seberger—87 years—born and lifetime resident, a St. John's Township farmer. Claribel Clark Bevan—87 years—born in Michigan but a resident in the Old Homestead 86 years. Mrs. Helen Spalding Willing—age 89 years—born in Lake County, lived at Valparaiso, Porter County, since early childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Kreiter—longest married—lived in Ross Township, Turkey Creek vicinity. Mrs. Helen Vinnedge Prange—most generations—is from Obadiah Taylor, pioneer settler. Mrs. George Hawkins, Anniston, Alabama, and Mrs. Herman J. (Jennie Wells) Lehman, Winter Park, Florida, who traveled the greatest distance, tied for the honor.

Mrs. Jennie Wells Lehman spoke of the honor of possessing a life membership which had been purchased by her father, Rodman Wells, for the sum of two dollars, from Timothy H. Ball, when she was very young.

Again a special meeting for the executive board was called September 22, 1959, to formulate plans. The members, and their respective wives or husbands, enjoyed a delicious carry-in dinner in the home of President and Mrs. Clark.

Pertinent to the museum gift from the Clarks, into which the committee has put time and serious thought, this conclusion has been reached. The chairman reported on the decision that the Historical Association of Lake County, Indiana, contribute \$1,000.00 toward the purchase of the "Old Homestead," provided that this organization be represented on the control committee in proportion to the amount of money contributed, and if the total of \$5,000.00 is not contributed, by the public, this \$1,000.00 contribution will be withdrawn. Seconded by Mrs. Gerald Cross and Andrew Kreiter. Mo-

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tion carried.

Mrs. Joseph E. Brown, just elected historical secretary, told of the large box of books and papers that Ethel Vinnedge and Helen Vinnedge Prange brought to her. They were brought from the home of Arthur G. Taylor, past recording secretary and recently deceased. These will have to be sorted and filed.

The executive committee held four sessions for planning and interim business.

Lake County, Indiana

By ETHEL A. VINNEDGE (1957-58)

Creston, Indiana

Lake County grows, is never still;
Progress with time, it ever will.
A Toll Road now, through northern end
Will take you quickly to South Bend.
Population never ceases—
By leaps and bounds, it increases;
Workers from east and southern states
Are pouring through Industrie's gates.
Old houses stretch and new homes made;
So homes for all, what e'er their trade.
Families, too, have children, lots,
So schools are strained to teach the tots.
No little red school house left here—
Which we older folks loved so dear;
Each city, town, or county board,
Has built more schools it can't afford:
Then called for help to teach the crew—
Scarce are teachers, all need a few.
Now much is said to 'Save the Dunes.'
From Mills pushing for all Steel tunes—
To get a port on Great Lake Seas
So argues Works against 'Sand and Trees.'
St. Lawrence Seaway will come through—
With jobs for thousands, it is true.
Calumet Port will open soon
With foreign trade, a worldly boon.
'In God We Trust' on coins in Lake—
New churches many more we make.
We've had winter snows, summer rain,

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Now farmer's crops are on the gain.
Lake County Fair displayed its best—
And 4-H Youth work won the test
In clothing, food, or raising stock;
Swine, calves, or lambs was all the talk.
This keeps farm children out of crime—
Wake up, city folk, while there's time.
An Oldster's part was in the Fair
Showing the things they'd made with care.
Our County's health is on the mend—
We hope that disease soon will end.
With funds from Ford and other ways
Hospitals build for future days.
The County Home, for aged ones—
Is started, costs most mighty funds.
Lake County, good, for settlers old
Still good today, let time unfold.
If we could live that old to be—
We'd praise Lake in two thousand three.

Reminiscence—Cedar Lake

A personally conducted tour, via the channels of memory, was my privilege when a caller at my home, one day in June of 1960, chatted with me about the Cedar Lake community in the early days of Lake County. Just a question or two would lead to more rare tales of his boyhood.

"Elmer Alonzo Vinnedge was the son of Josephine Taylor and Thomas Edward Alonzo Vinnedge. He was born on a family homestead farm between the south side of Cedar Lake and the village of Creston.

"His maternal grandparents were Mr. and Mrs. Obadiah Taylor. Obadiah is the only Revolutionary soldier buried in Lake County. The body was removed from the burial place, on the south side of the slope from the old Kennedy Hotel, to a triangular plot on the east side of Vermillion Road. This was done by the Taylor clan; one of the Taylors owns the land.

"Mrs. Taylor is the 'Aunt Lucy' who everyone called the 'angel of mercy.' Lucy Winchester Taylor was a most remarkable person, well educated, deeply religious, a natural leader and one who met every situation with a smile and solution when trouble arose. She was nurse and doctor in one; her keen sense of humor and ready wit were a source of strength.

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"Elmer married Blanch Belshaw, a lovely young lady, a belle of the West Creek neighborhood. They had their family, reared them to adulthood before they moved to Crown Point for retirement. Mr. Vinnedge, now alone, lives near his daughter and son.

"This imaginary trip, as it would be in the pioneer days, began at his farm. Taking the dirt road up to the road that encircles the lake we pass the Surprise family homestead; we turn to the left, or the west, and stop at the Lauermans. We pass Geisen's where there is a shed that we called the factory. Handles of wood, for ax, hoe, hammer or whatever might be needed, were turned out. It was a money making concern. The location was not far from the railroad tracks.

"Turning to the north was Einsele's hotel and saloon, well patronized. Farther north was the Judge Hervey Ball farm, later owned by Le Grand T. Meyer. The large log and frame house was used as a school, where Mrs. Jane A. Horton Ball conducted a school for girls and boys of all ages. We might say it was the first school for higher education in the north part of the state. Here their family was reared. Timothy Horton Ball, the eldest child, was eleven years old when they made the claim in 1837. You know he is the historian.

"Continuing eastward around the curve was 'Hog' Meyer's farm. Then we pass Adam Hitzler's saloon, then no more buildings but around the curve of the lake is the Obadiah Taylor grave. In recent years it has had a bronze plate marker placed by the Obadiah Taylor Chapter, NSDAR of Lowell. Other chapters in the county helped.

"Across the road, on the north side, was a large estate fenced in because the owners kept hounds for hunting and also had many beautiful peacocks. A man by the name of Leiter was the last owner.

"We come to Uncle Johnnie Binyon's farm, near the 'Point.' The big beautiful frame house, with a wide porch on the side facing the lake, was always painted white. And here from that first generation and two succeeding ones, a lucrative business of serving delicious chicken dinners was carried on. Mrs. Binyon was without peer as a cook and 'Uncle Johnnie' was the proverbial genial host to the resort people as well as to Lake County folk and surrounding places.

"Farther down to the south we come to the Stillsons. Charlie married a Fronek girl. Their daughter Emma married a Blimm.

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

"Next was Bill Green's hotel and saloon and his home. A house-boat that he built became a very popular asset. He scheduled cruises for the summer season.

"South of Green's was the Swedish or Danish Clubhouse; next was the Sigler Hotel, a fine place operated by Martha and Charles Sigler. This was the first place I worked. I started as a bus boy and was promoted to more responsible jobs as I grew older. It was a huge building, all of the rooms were on the ground floor. An L-shape plan.

"Webbers owned the first hotel built on the east side of Cedar Lake. A 100-room frame hotel on the 'Point' burned to the ground after a few years and was not rebuilt. Webbers hotel also burned.

"The Chicago to Louisville, or the Monon Company, built their track line on the west shore of the lake. They built their frame building station right on the edge of the lake and across the tracks to the west they constructed a huge hotel. They developed the picnic grounds that later became the Moody Institute grounds; much of this area is now subdivided. The Siglers were the managers of the hotel. The railroad station had a big painted sign, 'PAISLEY.'

"About a half mile north on the water edge was the mammoth water-tank. Water, pumped from the lake, was stored and supplied the engines, which were operated by steam as all were in those days."

(MRS. JOSEPH E. BROWN, writer)

Eagle Creek Township

(News items and necrology list submitted by Fred Homfeld taken from his personal diary and from interviews with neighbors. October 20, 1959. The span of time is twenty-five years.)

In the spring of 1934, the Center School grounds were landscaped by the community. All of the labor was donated. No funds were in the budget. The Monon Railroad Company, which owned the abandoned Gifford Railroad property, donated the limestone archways which were used for the new retaining wall around the playground area at Center. The Pennsylvania Railroad, running through LeRoy, Indiana, donated a carload of cinders to cover the parking grounds for the school. Purdue University sent specialists to landscape.

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All native shrubbery was used, dug up from the woods, fields and roadsides in Eagle Creek Township. A beautiful job.

October, 1938. Herbert Ellenson, champion cornhusker of Lake County, an Eagle Creek farmer. He entered the state contest a few days later and placed sixth in that contest.

December 23, 1938. Started to serve hot lunches to the children at Center School.

June 20, 1942. Eagle Creek Township Boys' 4-H Club attended the WLS Barn Dance in Chicago.

February 15, 1946. The William E. Blacks celebrated their 58th wedding anniversary.

December 7, 1948. The Homfelds established their deer park on their farm on State Road No. 2.

April, 1950. The Kankakee River overflowed its banks, flooding thousands of acres of rich farmlands in the southern part of Eagle Creek Township. Army engineers estimated \$5,800,000.00 damage in crops and land in Eagle Creek alone.

November 25, 1950. Mr. and Mrs. William Jurs celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary.

May, 1951. Miss Hannah Black moved from her home in Crown Point to a cottage built for her on the Black-Homfeld farm on State Road No. 2.

May 22, 1952. A Monon train wreck at the Commercial Avenue crossing in Lowell. Also in 1952, the M. J. Brown farm, on State Road No. 2, was sold to Robert Reed of Chicago, Illinois.

August 14, 1952. Wayne Hofferth's big barn burned. Formerly the Ed Black homestead.

May, 1953. A cyclone did extensive damage in south Eagle Creek Township.

June 4, 1953. Homfeld's deer herd was transferred to the zoo at the Lake County Fairgrounds.

March 12-13, 1954. Indian Trail Grange were hosts to a tourist group of twenty-seven German professional men and wives. They were employees of the American consul in Germany. They were entertained overnight in members' homes.

May 14, 1954. The old Eagle Creek school building was

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moved to "The Log Cabin" filling station to be used for a fruit and vegetable roadside stand.

June 21, 1954. Fred Homfeld finished building a water reservoir for boating, fishing and bathing (pool) for the Eagle Creek Township community; also, for fire protection.

April 24, 1955. The new "Range Line Presbyterian Church" building was dedicated. Fine program and attendance.

December 16, 1955. Irene and Fred Homfeld installed color television in their home.

August 17, 1956. Fred Homfeld was crushed when he fell from his tractor. He suffered severe injuries.

December 9, 1956. The August and Kurt Schulz families arrived from Germany to take up farm life with the Homfelds.

January 7, 1957. Sam B. Woods is 100 years old today. He was born in Ross Township, Lake County. His homestead is an historic site, so marked by our society.

Summer of 1957. Irene and Fred built a fine brick house, beyond the pool and east of the William Black homestead. (A summer house has become a favorite place for community and club meetings.)

NECROLOGY

Taken from Fred Homfeld's diary, 1938-1959. (d) is date of death, otherwise that of funeral:

January 28, 1938.....	Mrs. Murray Pearce
March 7, 1939.....	Arthur Miller
November 15, 1941.....	Mathew J Brown
March 24, 1942.....	W. Jay Brown
December 8, 1944.....	Seth Pearce
November 19, 1946.....	Mrs. William E. Black
January 17, 1947.....	Russell Pogue
February 23, 1947.....	Mrs. David Dilley
February 22, 1949.....	William E. Black
March 12, 1949.....	Mrs. M. J. Brown (Mary Dunn Rich)
April 29, 1949.....	Mr. Richter (father of Mrs. James McNeil)
May 1, 1950.....	Zim Viant (d)
February 5, 1952.....	Miss Nettie L. Bryant (d)
January 23, 1954.....	Winfred A. Bryant
February 9, 1954.....	Mrs. William Dunn (d)
March 20, 1954.....	John Sparling

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June 23, 1954.....	Dan Solomon (killed when his tractor mower collided with a car on State Highway No. 2)
May 25, 1955.....	Elmer Myers (d)
November 10, 1955.....	Jay Doak
July 7, 1956.....	Zora Dunn Busselberg
September 4, 1957.....	Mrs. Jules Kruger
September 7, 1957.....	Jay M. Pearce (d)
May 26, 1958.....	Mrs. T. K. Fisher (d)
December 31, 1958.....	Armour Wilson (d)
January 18, 1959.....	William Amey (d)
September 17, 1959.....	Wayne Hofferth (d)

NECROLOGY

Report from the Recording Secretary's book:

1940.....	Allison A. Bibler
1946.....	Foster Bruce
1952.....	Dr. John W. Iddings, Mrs. LeGrand T. Meyer
1953.....	Oscar Sauerman
1954.....	Mrs. L. L. Bomberger, Addison Clark, Ernest Clark, S. C. Dwyer, Herbert Grahm, Dr. H. C. Groman, Dr. F. Malmstone, William Weis
1959.....	Michael Seberger

The following are not on the official record but the message has been received through the medium of newspapers:

Paul W. Knight	Mrs. Jay Crawford
Mr. C. Edward Black	Jesse Little
Mrs. C. Edward Black	Mrs. Jesse Little
Miss Ruby J. Brown	Seth Little
Jay Crawford	Hannah Castle

CHAPTER VI

1959-60; 1960-61; 1961-62; 1962-63; 1963-64

The eighty-fourth annual meeting, July 30, 1960, assembled in the basement of the Criminal Court Building. Thirty-one members and six guests enjoyed the fellowship, after registration, and at the bountifully-laden tables where the picnic style menu was served by Mrs. Fred Kuehl and committee.

Chester A. Clark, president, called for order. Rev. Charles Johnson, First Baptist Church, Crown Point, gave invocation and meditation. Miss Rena Dahl, program chairman, gave a brief resume of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and Julia Ward Howe's inspiration for the composition. There was a new significance as the audience sang the words.

The president told of their trip to Malden, as guests of the Porter County Historical Society, when they marked the site of the very old trading post, which was a most important factor in the Indian-White relationship. He urged that our association become active immediately in regard to securing a museum.

Wilford Ogle, principal of the new Lake Prairie School, talked on "History of Lake County Schools," his theme, "We Must Educate or We Will Perish." The importance of our heritage was illustrated by the old and the new Lake Prairie school buildings. The early settlers made the number one requirement in civic affairs the school house, whether it be of logs or brick.

August Hadders, an amateur old-timer, pleased his audience with several lively accordian numbers, interpreting with feeling.

John Behrens (Berehns), of Dyer, introduced Paul Gettler, a member of their town board, who gave an informative account about the growth of their village. It was a balance of past and present trends. Low cost of living and the soaring prices today, simplicity of daily life then and the complexity of schedules today. Even the shifting of locations of business and neighborhoods. What he so clearly related is true of every community.

On behalf of the Association the president gave a vote of thanks to Mrs. James Bevan who held an "open house" at the "Old Homestead" during the recent 125th celebration sponsored by the Crown Point Chamber of Commerce.

FIVE YEAR PERIOD—1959-1964

An important item of business was the decision to hold quarterly meetings, the program plan to be the same as the annual session. Moved, seconded and passed. The first quarterly meeting will be held in October or November. Cards with notice of date and place, etc., will be sent to each member as well as notices in the local papers.

The first quarterly meeting was November 12, 1960, at the new Lake Prairie School building. Registration showed that Hobart, Schererville, Valparaiso, Crown Point, Lowell, and the "Creeks" responded to this call.

Junior choir of the First Methodist Church, Lowell, under the direction of Mrs. Robert Wendell and Mrs. Glenn Buche, Mrs. William Qualkinbush, the accompanist, sang two religious theme songs. Rev. William Stevenson, Lake Prairie Presbyterian Church, gave the invocation. "America the Beautiful" by the group and President Clark's welcome and brief business were dispensed.

Merritt Metz supplemented his talk on "The March of History from Egypt to Western U.S.A." with a display of antique books, records and objects that illustrated the progress. There were an iron hasp, a hand-made wooden hayfork, flail and gun.

Dana and Jannon Pattee entertained with a piano duet, a flute solo and a vocal solo.

Historical secretary, Mrs. Joseph E. Brown, exhibited the beautiful leather-bound book for the permanent recording secretary records and historical secretary research findings. This was a gift from Dr. John W. Iddings, when he was our president. The original records are now typed on special paper provided for the type of loose leaf fastener, and have been done from the first to the latest. It may accommodate the records for a hundred years if the information from quarterly meetings is not too much. Also reported was that Walter Gard and the historical secretary had been designated to sit in with a committee from St. Mary's Catholic Church and the Capuchin Seminary in regard to the moving of the little log building that is owned by the county council of Boy Scouts and has for many years been their retreat cabin. It was moved, when the council purchased it, to the present location in the Lake County Fairgrounds. Built by John Hack in 1843 and used as the Catholic chapel until they built the church at St. John's, the desire is to purchase it and move it to the Capuchin grounds which are being developed south and east

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of Schererville.

The announcement of the death of Michael Seberger, September 22, 1959, and T. K. Fisher, January 30, 1960, was made. The latter, 92 years old, is a former president.

The second quarterly meeting was held February 11, 1961, at Center Schoolhouse, Eagle Creek Township. The cooperation of the youth of the community made it a unique occasion.

Connie Childress was the accompanist for group singing; Judy Gagnon, Paul Hittle, Howard Nutt, and John Walgemuth comprised a brass quartette from the Lowell High School band which produced fine harmony. David Schultz, an eighth grader at Center, gave an excellently prepared story on "Covered Bridges." One hundred and seventy of these structures remain in Indiana.

A skit, written by Miss Rena Dahl, was presented by Christine Gunnerson and John Ellis. Alex Wilkas sang "God Bless You and Keep You"; he has a powerful tenor voice that gives great promise of a career.

Leon Dean, agriculture teacher at the Crown Point High School, presented two historical films, "Halifax, N.S." and "Washington, D. C."

An announcement, in regard to selling tickets for the Capuchin concert to be held in St. Mary's gymnasium to raise funds to finance the moving of the log church to the new location and of a \$50.00 gift from the association, was made by the president.

Mrs. Brown proposed that the publication of the history conform to the five year plan that is recommended in the constitution. If one volume, each five-year period would comprise a chapter.

The third quarterly meeting, May 13, 1961, was held in the basement of the Ainsworth School.

Mrs. Alice M. Demmon's reminiscence was a fascinating story, "The Main Road" or old U. S. No. 30, first called "The Lincoln Highway." Beginning with William Ross, the pioneer of the area, the "poet laureate" Daniel Underwood, the keeper of the "California Exchange," who was the cordial host to the "49ers" westward bound for gold, and numerous other individuals contributing a share to the colorful panorama, we felt

FIVE YEAR PERIOD—1959-1964

that we had known them too.

The fourth and fifth grade pupils sang folk songs in a most pleasing manner.

Herb Reed, Chesterton, declared that every state park saved for posterity has involved a bitter struggle, as is true in the "Save-the-Dunes" effort. His filmed pictures of the beauty of this unusual region illustrated his discussion.

Miss Nettie Barman thanked the association for their gift and cooperation in the "Log Church" project.

The eighty-fifth annual meeting, August 12, 1961, was held in the basement of the Criminal Court building. The committee in charge of the dinner arrangements were Mabel Becker, Margaret Kolling and Faye Schultz. Rev. P. J. Hamilton, Methodist Church, Crown Point, gave the invocation.

Miss Cynthia Bryant, Eagle Creek Township, an "I F Y E," spent her assignment in Switzerland. She illustrated her narration with her own slides; it was a graphic account of people, places and daily activities.

Henry Fieler reported on the location of the marker to designate where the sixteen Indian trails seemed to have converged in Merrillville.

This year there have been ten executive meetings, three quarterly and the annual session. Itinerating the meeting place is the new policy. The date will be the second Saturday of the last month of the quarter.

November 11, 1961, the first quarterly meeting of the year was held at the Jane A. Horton Ball School in Hanover Township. Rev. George W. Knapp gave a stirring address and thought-provoking comments about Veteran's Day. The children, under the direction of their music teacher, Miss Sara Ward, sang a group of patriotic songs.

Mrs. Henry Sneed traced the development of the Cedar Lake area from a favorite haunt of the Pottowatomies to its present struggle to be an incorporated city. The sturdy, talented pioneers set high ideals. The Jane A. Horton Ball School is evidence of that effort. The Lake County historian, her son, was an eminent scholar and preacher.

Ethel Vinnedge read a paper written by Henry Taylor about West Point, the settlement that contended to be the county seat.

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The bronze marker, formerly at the Ball farm homestead, was moved to the Jane A. Horton Ball School grounds. The native boulder and plate have been cleaned. In a brief ceremony Chester A. Clark, on behalf of the association, presented the gift to the school. Principal Daily Hill accepted the gift in the name of the Jane A. Horton Ball School.

In response to a request, it was moved by Avis Brown, seconded by Ethel Vinnedge and carried, that a copy of Timothy H. Ball's book, "Will It Live" or "The Lake of the Red Cedars," be a gift to the Lowell Public Library.

The second quarterly meeting was convened February 10, 1962, at 1:30 P.M. in the basement assembly room of the Methodist Church, Lowell.

A rare treat was beautiful music by the contest winners of the Lowell grade school band: Laverne Pettigrew, saxophone solo; Vivian Hale, the cornet; Carl Peterson and Aleda Hale, trombone duet. Debby James was the piano accompanist.

Rev. E. L. Worley, a lifelong resident of south county, drew a striking word picture by contrasting past conditions with the present. He reflected that an area becomes what its people make it; he enumerated the states on the eastern coast of our U.S.A., and the European countries from which the immigrants came, which were recognized for ideal citizenship and who desired only the best for their children. Evidence of these goals are that the first Protestant church was built in the West Creek community, the first public school building was in Lowell, little factories and mills sprung up and agriculture was an art that yielded rich returns.

The third quarterly meeting May 12, 1962, convened at 1:30 P.M. in the auditorium of the Merrillville High School building. A choral group of the high school rendered several charming songs. Mrs. Wm. Vanderlaan displayed artifacts and told everyday life stories of the Pottawatomies who wintered along the Kankakee and moved north to Crown Point and Merrillville to plant gardens, and to the Gary area for berry season. Their ceremonial grounds and dancing floor were not far from this very spot.

Henry Fieler reported that permission must be secured wherever the marker for the "Trails" is placed.

Mrs. Hester Adams, Columbia City, formerly of Lowell, was a guest. She is vice-president of the Indiana State His-

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torical Society.

The 86th annual meeting, August 11, 1962, was a most enjoyable holiday in the summer house beside the artificial lake at the Fred and Irene Homfeld country home. The large flag floated in the breeze, inspired us as we gave the pledge of allegiance and sang America, and listened to the recording of "I AM AMERICA," dramatically recited.

Duanne Gunnerson gave a skit, "Historical News, Past, Present and Future." Mrs. Harold Sorenson reviewed "Toe Hold on Lake Michigan" by John Drury. Jonathan Jennings, Indiana's first governor, made possible "The 10 mile purchase" which has been so vital to the growth of the north-end of the state as the greatest industrial area in the United States.

Two photostatic copies of maps of Lake County, 1891, were presented to the association by Delbert Purkey, Hammond.

Distinguished guests were Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Doak, Ecuador, South America, who have stopped for a brief visit in their native communities, LeRoy and South East Grove, enroute to their new station on the Island of Cypress.

The first quarterly meeting, November 10, 1962, was held in the Kolling School, St. John Township. Talent was from the St. John community and contributed by the Moffatt Dance School, piano solos by Theresa and Larry Schaeffer, and accordion duets by Warren and Danny Boller.

Miss Margaret Kolling told that there had been two frame structures before this new brick edifice. All had been located on this 35-acre tract donated by her great-grandfather about 1850 for school purposes only. The bell on the frame buildings has been preserved.

James C. Howe, Gary, fascinated his audience with tales about "Railroads of Lake County." There are eight major trunk lines, two belt lines, and one electric—the South Shore. His fifty-three years of service afforded experience with wood-burning, coal, and the oil-burning locomotives. The diesel ruined romance for him as an engineer.

St. John recently celebrated its 125th birthday. Walter Gard, direct descendant of John Hack, the founder, reminisced family and community incidents.

The second quarterly meeting, February 10, 1963, met in

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the Criminal Court basement. Emphasis was placed on the patriotic themes in speech and song. Mrs. Wm. Vanderlaan conducted a peppy songfest, with the story background of "America," "The Star Spangled Banner," etc.—a nation expressed by song.

Fred Homfeld's commentaries, as he showed the slides taken recently on his trip "Behind the Iron Curtain," sharply contrasted our life of freedom and blessings.

The association opposes the county official's proposal to abandon and destroy the courthouse when they build the large complex north of town.

The third quarterly meeting, May 11, 1963, was a large representation traveling to the Presbyterian Church in Schneider. Miss Dahl remarked, in her acceptance to the welcome extended, that it was a homecoming for her; she taught in the Schneider schools several years.

Local participants in the program were Mrs. Margaret Gerrick, Rev. Austin Heuthe, Alex Wilkas, Cheryl Hartwick, Mrs. Calvin Alhmier, Mrs. Lloyd Studor, and Fred McRoberts, school principal. Mrs. Earl Little gave a vivid word picture of the struggle to redeem the swamps for farmland. Mr. McRoberts supplemented with maps and background comments. Cumberland Lodge, established by English nobility sportsmen, was a famous old landmark that burned in 1946. "The Three I's" was built in the area in 1881; the New York Central (north-south) in 1905. Frank Ahlgrim's house was the only one in 1906. He started a store and had the postoffice in it. The town was named for Fred Schneider in appreciation of the labor and material given by him when the New York Central Railroad was built; an intriguing story.

The eighty-seventh annual meeting was August 10, 1963, in the Criminal Court basement assembly room. Arthur Mapes' poem, "INDIANA," adopted by the 1963 General Assembly as the state poem, was read by President Dahl during her welcome. Bob Lindau played the accompaniments for Darwin Stephan's solo program. Danny Solliday, Kouts, added two solos with his dramatic interpretation. Bernadette Shonka sang two delightful soprano solos. Both were accompanied by Rosella Jarrett. Two clarinet solos were given by Jack Gorbail of Lowell, accompanied by his sister Jane; all teenager talent.

Mrs. Frank Strickland, of Lowell, told how one gets

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"drawn in" by a hobby before showing her handmade miniature houses from her "Lane of Friendly Nations"; architecture and furnishings were authentic. Mrs. Thomas W. Haney, Crown Point, displayed her unusual "Lincolnia" collection of pennies, medals, trophies, and photographs of our martyred President. Miss Margaret Kolling, Schererville, explained the intricacies of her classified button collection. Mrs. Arthur Frame collects fans, tiny to large, ornamental and useful.

The first quarterly meeting of the current year was November 9, 1963. It was held in the Christian Church in the historic community of Deep River. Lee Hodsen reminisced about Woodvale history and legends. John Wood arrived from Massachusetts in 1835. The mill was a most important factor in the history; it was on the Sauk Trail or the later Lincoln Highway.

Chester Crisler elaborated upon the natural scenery and the possibilities of a state park which is being considered. He and Mrs. Mary Lou Vanderlaan were named to attend the Porter County Historical Society meeting at Valparaiso to learn more of their intention along this thought.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fieler gave a travelogue of Egypt where they had recently toured.

Mrs. Haney convened the second quarterly meeting, February 8, 1964, in the Hobart Library basement assembly room. At 1:30 P.M. fifty-two people registered and enjoyed the hospitality of the Hobart people. Mrs. Faye Shults and Mrs. Frank Davis were refreshment hostesses, and the excellent program was presented by other hosts.

Rev. Jasper H. Cox, Methodist pastor, gave a meditation. Mrs. Leonard Blair, soprano soloist, sang and led the songfest of old-timer songs.

Mrs. Miriam Pleak prefaced her "History of Hobart" with a resume of "The Northwest Territory." The description of the topography, the tales of various period struggles, the development of industry and professions and those who were the leaders produced a vivid mental picture for the listeners.

Mrs. Joseph E. Brown presented to the association the index and the two volumes of the "Old Cemeteries Research" that was compiled a few years ago by the Julia Watkins Brass Chapter, NSDAR, of Crown Point. Mrs. Wm. Vanderlaan

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had made these copies for our association; permission granted by the local Crown Point chapter, DAR.

Continued interest in a museum is expressed by the discussions and the claim we have in ownership of "The Old Homestead."

May 21, 1964, over fifty people, members and guests, gathered in the gymnasium of the Shelby public school for the third quarterly meeting.

Mrs. Haney, president, spoke of the purposes, the activities and the fellowship to our guests.

A most interesting and informing account of the Shelby community through the years was presented in panel manner by the Misses Ruth and Mary Holton and Mrs. Neal Sirois. These were traditional facts learned from parents and grandparents who were the first to live in this Kankakee marshland with great possibilities when it became rich farms. It was always an alluring recreational region. Photographs and relics heightened the reminiscences.

Mary Lou Vanderlaan reported that the crossing of the Indian trails is approximately where Bonne's Supermarket stands, south of Merrillville, on the west side of Broadway or Indiana No. 53.*

Walter Gard displayed a life insurance policy issued to Timothy H. Ball. He reminded all to attend the memorial services, May 30.

The extreme south village of Lake County generously shared their rich traditions with us. Our itinerary over the county is revealing new storehouses of that precious commodity that we call HISTORY.

The Hammond Historical Society recently made a conducted tour to Crown Point and vicinity; also south Lake County. The itinerary was provided by Mrs. Joseph E. Brown, historical-secretary: Location of marker, description, purpose and by what or by whom it was erected, the roads to follow to reach the spots. The research, made by Mrs. Waldon A. McBride and Mrs. Joseph E. Brown for the NSDAR, was a helpful reference. Aided by Mrs. Vanderlaan, Mrs. Brown compiled a list of markers, placed in the county as stated

* Location of said Indian Trails is corrected and located in chapter VII, page 152-3, where dedication marker was presented.

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above and also places that were worthy to be marked, which was sent to the sesquicentennial state marker committee in Indianapolis.

Covered Bridges

By D. SCHULTZ

Their Place in Our Past

There is something unique about covered bridges. A few people respect them as the artistry of our forefathers, therefore, they must be preserved at all costs. To thousands of tourists they are worth seeing, regardless of the roads that have to be traveled. To millions of Americans they are symbols of the many pleasures of earlier days.

Their initial charm is not at all concealed; it is the roof on the top. If the bridges were human, they would be insulted if we were to say the roofs were just an architectural flourish.

A logical question, which is almost as old as the bridges themselves, is "Why were bridges covered?"

They weren't covered to protect the traveler. Neither were they covered to make the horse think they were barns instead of bridges, nor to prevent Old Dobbin from shying from the water's glint. There are many more tales such as these; although they all had one thing in common, that was, they were all false.

The only and real reason was to protect the wooden skeleton; thus preserving the bridge itself.

Early experts in woodworking knew that wood's greatest enemy was water. Alternately wetting and drying wood will cause it to rot after a time. Because of this bridges were covered to keep the inside structural timbers dry. The longer they were kept dry, the longer the bridge lasted. Floors were expanded: the important things to protect were supporting sides and trusses, which gave the structure its strength.

That's all the reason there ever was. If you were to ask any old-time New England carpenter why bridges were covered you would receive this answer: "Why did our grandmothers wear petticoats? To protect their underpinnings. Why did they cover bridges? Likewise."

Most people think covered bridges are seen just here and

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there; also, some think they are nearly vanished landmarks. This would certainly not be the case. A survey made prior to 1957 reveals that there are well over fifteen hundred bridges in existence in the United States and Canada. In areas of southern Pennsylvania and Ohio, western Oregon and northern Quebec, Canada, they are still used for crossing of streams, while most bridges are preserved as national landmarks.

Rock-ribbed Yankees would be surprised to learn that eighty per cent of all the bridges are located out of their state. With 400 covered spans within her boundaries, Pennsylvania leads all her sister states in the struggle for top honors. Ohio is the nearest competitor with 271. Most citizens of Indiana would be shocked to learn that their state ranks an honorable third on the list with 170, followed by Oregon with 164; however, the December, 1959, Indiana Historical Bulletin lists 153 bridges.

More people than you'd probably suspect can recall the covered bridges they knew and took delight in during their youth. Covered bridges have always attracted children. The dark tunnel had a delicate aroma of wood shavings, ammonia, hay and horse manure. This could hardly be called Chanel No. 5, but it was a scent that, once sniffed, could hardly be forgotten. Bare toes, sifting through the cool sand on the floor on a hot day, knew a wonderful feeling. Sometimes a worm-baited fishline dangling through the cracks in the floor would produce a "whopper."

In the daytime acrobatics could be performed in the rafters; but at night a different thought was usually taken. A fear of robbers, waiting to jump you, was a common fear. If a small boy was caught running through the bridge at night, it would be proof that he was a chicken.

The most popular of all signs, found on a bridge, read similar to this: "\$5.00 fine for riding or driving on this bridge faster than a walk." This might sound a little nutty today, but on bridges of that day and age it had a sound bearing. A constant tramp, tramp, coming down in synchronism, did more damage to the structure than overloading beyond the normal capacity. The fear of damaging the joints is why soldiers were ordered to break step when crossing bridges; the same rule applied to horses.

Covered bridges have always had a romantic appeal for both unmarried and married couples. Ask Grampa why they called them "kissing bridges" and you'll be rewarded with a

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reminiscent chuckle.

The covered spans served as a shelter for all kinds of meetings. Church services were sometimes held in the bridges on a hot summer Sunday.

Each covered bridge holds memories, whether large or small, and added together the recollections amount to a lot of affection for the old spans. When they go, a part of our past goes with them.

THE BONES OF A BRIDGE

Longfellow described a covered bridge as "a brief darkness leading from light to light." It's this brief darkness that people fail to examine, even though they may love these dark, dusky tunnels. The interior of any bridge tells just what was being protected in the bridges when the builders put the roofs and sides on. From the study of the skeleton on the inside you could tell just what the bridge is about.

Those who know and respect covered bridges have more pleasure in them than many casual travelers' observations. Liking a bridge makes it a delightful picture. Our bridges deserve to be honored for their engineering as well as for their charm.

A bridge is described as a structure for furnishing a roadway over valley, chasm, water, or other roads.

In European history there were wooden bridges before stone bridges were thought of. When he wanted to cross a gap, a good stout tree, felled from one bank to another, served as a bridge. In years later a simple crossing of this type was called a stringer bridge. Its shore foundations, provided by nature, were called abutments. Men soon began to improve these crude bridges.

The next step, in bridge building, was the discovery that splitting a long stringer in half gave the traveler better footing. A further invention was that the stringers be separated and short logs be laid across to form a wider walkway.

Here was one basic plan for a bridge. It is a plan used successfully in short bridges today, although steel girders are used instead of wooden stringers.

What would be done if a stream was wide? Naturally, a longer log could be used. But the longer the log the more the sag in the middle. Unknown geniuses, in central Europe, de-

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veloped a means to counteract the sag. First of all, each stringer, or log, was supported underneath by two log braces, supports slanting from the ends to the midpoint of the bridge. To do this the builder cut two logs, pressed their butts into either bank and sloped their tips upward so that they met in an obtuse angle in the center of the stringer in the form of the inverted V. Next, a crosspiece—in the form of a parallel stringer set lower against both banks—was added to close the open end of the inverted V and to prevent the diagonal arms from shifting. This horizontal piece came to be called the lower chord; the original stringer was termed the upper chord. This, then, was a truss, a triangular system of timbers so devised that each timber helped support another, and together they supported the weight that was placed on the whole. Later still, a center post made its appearance, reaching from the apex of the inverted V down to the midpoint of its new base. This simple arrangement of timbers was given an obvious name—the kingpost truss. It is the earliest form of the bridge truss design.

A natural development of the kingpost was the queenpost truss, the better half of the royal family. If you demonstrate a kingpost by placing your index fingers together in a peak and joining your thumbs to form a base, you can easily see what a queenpost truss is by placing a matchstick or pencil stub horizontally between the tips of your index fingers and joining your thumbs as before. In a queenpost you have replaced the peak of the kingpost with the horizontal crosspiece and have allowed the base to become longer. The queenpost created a truss capable of spanning wider streams than the kingpost could manage to do.

The first American innovation was to amplify the ancient use of a wooden arch to strengthen a multiple kingpost; this was the Palmer truss, created by Timothy Palmer, followed shortly by the basically similar Burr truss, first built by Theodore Burr. But in the 1830s bridge building brought about the discovery that with careful and more intricate trusswork, the arch could then be dispensed with entirely in favor of a panel truss, at first referred to as the Long truss after its original inventor, Stephen H. Long. A Long truss was composed of a series of boxed X's with three or more panels composing the entire truss.

So far the bridges discussed here have had only one span, meaning the length of the bridge from one abutment to the other. The clear span is the distance between the faces of the

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abutments, while the truss span—the most commonly used expression—denotes the bridge's truss length regardless of how far it may extend, including the distance beyond the actual abutments.

Bridges were given the name multi-span when they had to be supported in the middle by piers, either natural or man-made. This was done only where a waterway was extra wide.

Progress has brought destruction to many covered bridges. The engineering put into the covered spans of yesteryear promised that someday bridges would soar high and mighty over mighty waterways.

THE BUILDERS

In the United States, in Newburysport, Massachusetts, Timothy Palmer, was off on the right track. Palmer's answer to the long-span problem was huge squared timbers, mortized together to form wooden arches. He made his arches from the great stands of pine in New England.

In 1797, Palmer received a patent on his arched truss. Finished in 1805, his 550-foot, three-span Permanent Bridge at Philadelphia was the first known American covered bridge.

Theodore Burr, born 1771 in Toringford, Connecticut, extended the arched truss construction into other parts of the country.

In 1804, Burr had his design patented. Burr's design strengthened the Palmer truss by boxing the arch in with braces and counterpieces. Because of his bridge building and four other jobs, he was driven to an early death in 1822.

Ithiel Town, in 1820, built a bridge which could be built by an average carpenter, something long awaited. Heavy planks, criss-crossed and pegged, forming diamond shapes in the open spaces, made Town's lattice truss a distinctly American innovation.

A panel truss, which needed no arch, was designed by Stephen H. Long, in 1830. After 1840, Howe's truss cut off the popularity enjoyed by the Long trusses. Its inventor was William Howe of Spencer, Massachusetts. In the Howe truss, iron rods were used instead of upright wooden posts. Thus Howe was the first to cope with the "weak wood" in the bridge. The tightening of nuts and turnbuckles gave added strength to the bridge. Howe's design was mostly used on covered railroad bridges.

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TOOLS

The respect we have for the builders deepens when we remember they used only hand tools in the building, from beginning to end. First in these tools was the broadaxe. This tool had a short handle with a broad, sharp blade. A regular axe cut down the tree, but the broadaxe was responsible for shaping it from round to square.

The adze was used on smaller logs and half finished logs. The adze was an arched blade, hung at right angles on the handle with the edge sharpened. A tall thin man was the best adzeman.

A club-like hammer was used in driving the pegs into the holes bored in the beams. This tool was called a maul.

The auger, a corkscrew-like instrument, was used in boring holes. A drawknife was used in fashioning the wooden nails used.

Many kinds of saws were used in a bridge job. Rarely seen now is the pitsaw, which received its name from being used in a pit. The log was laid over the hole, with one man on the platform above, the other in the pit.

The final tool was the plane, used to give the beams a better finish and smoothness.

It is good to see states and towns concerned over covered bridges. Private capital is building new ones or restoring fine examples. Even landowners are building miniatures over their tiny creeks. An interest in old or new covered bridges can be a satisfying thing because they embrace many different subjects. Anyone who goes in for them will probably become better acquainted with American history and geography. Searching more deeply, he can learn something about engineering, carpentry, masonry, respect for the genius of an earlier day, and soon this regard warms to delight in each span for its own sake and fosters the hope that perhaps just around the next bend will be standing a covered bridge with all its nostalgic charm.

Parke County, Indiana, leads all counties in the United States with 39 covered spans. The queenpost truss is very rare in Indiana. Howe's truss is fairly common. Indiana is the home of the longest single span in the United States. It is 207 feet long, over Sugar Creek in Parke County. Its name is Jackson. The shortest public bridge is 61 feet

FIVE YEAR PERIOD—1959-1964

Old Shelhorn, the bridge at the fairgrounds in Crown Point, was bought and moved from its original site in Green County in 1933. The A. M. Kenedy & Sons, builders, constructed the bridge, which has since been remodeled. This family was termed by Mr. Bock as "the greatest family unit of Indiana builders." John Wheeler, of Crown Point, headed the group that purchased the bridge at a price of \$20.00. It was dismantled and moved up to its present site.

West Creek Settlement

By BESSIE KENNEY

This year Indiana is having a big year-long birthday party, celebrating her 150 years of Statehood. When the state was twenty-one years old Lake County was still in the process of being born, for it was not organized as such until 1837—township segments somewhat later. But people—the brave adventurous souls called pioneers—started trickling in a few years earlier.

In 1835, Robert Wilkinson and two other men came into the western edge of West Creek Township from Attica, Indiana. Mr. Wilkinson was so delighted with this location that he chose it for his home and started to build. The Indians gathered around in a circle laughing at the white men trying to get the heavy logs in place for the new cabin. The white men, in turn, felt it would have been more neighborly to have offered assistance instead of laughing.

During the hard, hungry winter, he went back south for supplies. He brought back a load of provisions drawn by oxen. His son came with him. Long overdue, they reached the end of this difficult journey in the black of night, with only West Creek separating them from their home. However, the creek was swollen and impossible to cross with the load. Wilkinson turned the oxen loose, left his son to sleep in the wagon, strapped some corn meal on his head and swam the creek so that his hungry family could have food. Again he felt the lack of neighborliness and understanding when the Indians refused to loan him some canoes to bring the rest of the food and his son across the creek. He had to resort to a small dugout. It was two weeks before he could get the wagon across.

Other settlers that came to this choice spot were John Kitchel, G. L. Foster, Nehemiah Hayden, Heman Spalding,

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Bethuel Hathaway, Wellington A. Clark, Hiram Dodge, Peter Hathaway, and their families.

Farmers all, this group grew into a community almost at once. Wilkenson was not only the first settler, but also, the first postmaster, opening an office in his home in 1839 or 1840, and later he became the first probate judge of Lake County.

The West Creek postoffice was continuous until 1882. Wilkenson had it until 1855, then Major Torrey was in charge for a few years. Then Ed Farley moved it into his home, being postmaster until 1869. Joshua Spalding bought the Farley farm and took over the running of the postoffice until he moved to Orchard Grove in 1882. Mail came from La Porte, through Hebron, by horseback. The postoffice was discontinued for a number of years. In 1899 or 1900 Charles Bailey opened an office in the old Bailey homestead—calling it the "Lanthus" Postoffice, for the lanthus trees in the yard. This office was in existence only a year before rural free delivery was started from Lowell.

The religious life of these people was a foremost thought. Circuit riders from La Porte were able only to get to the West Creek community about once in six or eight weeks. Stephan Jones and H. B. Beers were the first two recorded. Green, Wheeler, Posy, Forbes, and D. Crumpacker followed. Reverend Cozad was in charge of the work when the first building for public worship in the county was erected—namely, the West Creek Methodist Church in 1843. Homes served as places of worship before that. Besides the early settlers already named, the John Fishers, Cooper Brookses, and the Adam Hamiltons were all active church workers. The building, last used, was built in 1869. A cemetery plot was established beside the church—a beautiful spot kept up by the West Creek Cemetery Association, formed in 1913.

Schools, of course, were of prime interest to this progressive community. Schools were held in homes before a building was available. Their first schoolhouse was built of unhewn logs in 1838 near the Torrey bridge. There were benches for the children to sit upon and a long board in front of them to write upon. The schoolhouse stood ten years, then school was held in private homes until 1854 when a frame schoolhouse was built. Sometimes school was held in the church. Mrs. Martin Wood remembered teaching, in 1845, in the first church.

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The Torrey bridge, which crosses West Creek west of the Lake Prairie Church, was a very important link with the outside world, promoting trade between east and west—Indiana and Illinois. It was built by Nehemiah Hayden for \$400.00 and was named for the Torrey family that lived nearby.

West Creek settlement was the nucleus that started the history and growth of West Creek Township.

In the 1850s several families settled in what was to become widely known as the "Gem of the County" because of its loveliness and fertile soil. Professor Mills, of Wabash College, visited the Peach family and declared: "I have been thirty years in the West and have been in every county of the state, and never but once have I seen so beautiful a view." Today it is known as Lake Prairie. The people that settled this area were known as the New Hampshire group. Some of the families were: Brannons, Moreys, Garrishes, Ames, Peaches, Baughmans, Plummers, Ritters, Wasons, Burhans, Fosters—and many others. They also established their church, school, and cemetery. The church was Presbyterian—established in 1856 with 12 members. Rev. Hiram Wason was its first pastor. An early school teacher, mentioned as outstanding, was Mary J. Ball—later Mrs. Cutler. Mr. Peach, who died in 1858, had the first grave in the "Old Yankee Burying Ground"—today, Lake Prairie cemetery.

Now West Creek settlement and Lake Prairie are blended into one and are indistinguishable.

Other settlements kept arising in the township. North Hayden was named for the Nehemiah Hayden family who settled there. Today it is a railroad station, grain elevator, a small recreation area at a man-made lake, a few houses, and a lumberyard. Other businesses are creeping in on the fringe. It may be swallowed up by Lowell in a very few years.

There was the village of Belshaw, so named for W. E. Belshaw who owned all the land there in the early days. During its life it has had a railroad station, two stores, a blacksmith shop, a hardware store, an elevator, a lumberyard, a Methodist church, an upholstery shop, a barber, a dance hall, an apartment building, also a school a bit west, and about twenty homes or more. The lumberyard, apartment house, and the homes are all that mark the place today. We find the Littles, Baileys, Belshaws, etc., settling all the way to Schneider, of which we had the history about three years ago.

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The west part of Lowell is in West Creek Township; also the little town of Creston which still has her Methodist church and cemetery, her post office, a lumberyard, and other businesses that are moving in. The residential area is increasing.

References used: *Northwest Indiana*, Ball; *Lake County* (1834), Ball; *Lowell Centennial Book*; "Records of Mrs. Cass Scritchfield"; "Letter from Mrs. Martin Wood," owned by Earl Bailey; *History of Lowell Methodist Church*; *A Historical Report of Lake County*, (1872); *History of Lake County*, Volume XI.

A Chronicle of West Creek Township

(From the Middle 1930s to November, 1959)

By MERRITT D. METZ

The writer has resided in Lake County forty-seven years and on a farm in West Creek Township for twenty-one years. Prior to coming west he spent twenty-one years on a farm in New York state. By profession, he is a lawyer.

His ancestor, Ludwick Metz, bought about 380 acres of land from the sons of William Penn for about eighty cents an acre in 1734. It was located in the forested Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. The growth was oak, elm, beech, maple, ash and walnut trees. My acquaintance with that man's efforts to clear the land for cultivation in comparison with the accounts heard about the early settlers of West Creek Township appears that the methods of converting virgin soil and timberland had not changed much in the hundred years that elapsed until the first settlers of West Creek undertook the same task in the 1830s and the '40s. He is appalled when he considers the hard work that confronted the settlers in Pennsylvania in 1734 and also the same kind of hard work that met the settlers of Lake County in 1834.

The history before 1934 has been recorded by competent observers, one of whom is Jesse Little. This is found in the centennial edition of the reports of the Old Settler's and Historical Association of that date, page 127. His genial personality and wide sympathy appears in every line of what he wrote. It was my privilege to have but one conversation and visit with that estimable gentleman. That was over 20 years ago and it left a lasting impression.

The settlement of the township began in the 1830s and

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from that time forward it was and still is predominantly agricultural. The names of the early settlers are still prominent in the township.

LOCATION AND TERRAIN

Largest of the townships in the county, its area is over sixty square miles. Twelve miles long, from north to south, it is five miles wide from east to west. Originally an exclusive farming area it is now crossed by two highly-traveled highways: U. S. 41 from north to south and Indiana 2 from east to west.

It is one of the "Creek" townships, so-called because all three end in the word creek. To fix the location in the reader's mind it is easy to recall that West Creek is the western-most, Eagle Creek, beginning with "E," the eastern-most, and Cedar Creek, the center one of the three, is between the other two.

They all have their feet washed and sometimes their ankles covered with the waters of the Kankakee River.

The soil of the township is of two distinct soil types. The northern part, of about eight miles, lies rather high and the underlay is glacial drift, pushed there by the glaciers that centuries ago gouged out Lake Michigan and piled the soil to the south. The southern-most four miles is composed of what were once the marshlands of the Kankakee River.

A watershed crosses a few short miles to the north and all the rain that falls finds its way into the waters of the Kankakee and on to the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. A creek, called West Creek, traverses from north to south. Heavy rainfall sometimes causes overflow of the south part.

Under an enabling act of the Indiana Legislature and in order to participate with the Department of U. S. Agriculture which had been granted authority and appropriations by Congress to work toward the conservation of the soil of America, a soil conservation district was formed, about 1940, with a board of trustees consisting of Henry Paarlberg, J. Holton Brown, Seth Little, Harvey Busselberg, and Lawrence Wirtz. With various changes this board, at present, has as its members Leon L. Bailey, Frank Huppenthal, Glen Corbin, Eugene Huseman and Gaylord Patchett.

At present its main project is the construction of earth-works to control the waters of West Creek and retain them for slow runoff until they can be carried away by the Kankakee

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without flood conditions. Since this watershed also carries water from the state of Illinois there is the necessity of co-operation with the officials of that state. There is agreement among the officials concerned but some disparity in the laws has made progress slower than would be the case if the whole watershed lay in Indiana. It is proposed to control the waters falling from St. John south.

Much of the land was originally prairieland with some wooded portions. Jesse Little told me that what is now the north intersection of 2 and 41 was marked by a single tree and all around it for several miles was treeless prairieland.

For nearly one hundred years after its first settlement the land of the township was given over exclusively to farming except for the south portion at the edge of which was a hunting lodge constructed by some English remittancemen. Here men from far and wide found refreshment and pleasure in hunting and other sports. This place had the name of "Cumberland Lodge." My father, born 1860, visited the county thirty years ago and on having the place pointed out to him, struck his knee and said, "By golly, when Edward VII was the Prince of Wales he visited America and the account of his travels told how he was a visitor at Cumberland Lodge." As King of England his title was "Edward VII by the grace of God, King of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India." Quite a title when he had it and it was all those things but the attrition of two great wars has greatly reduced it in our time.

Farming in 1934 and now, a period of twenty-five years, has experienced more changes than in the twenty-five preceding centuries. Tillage of soil then was by horse-drawn ploughs; power machinery is the method now. The crops raised are: corn, wheat, oats, soybeans and hay. Soybeans is now a major crop.

The hay, which used to be cut and raked by horse-drawn machinery, is now done by tractors; a pick-up baler follows the windrow and a wagon behind, with a man on it, takes it to the barn where it is put in the mow by an elevator.

Formerly the oats and wheat were cut with a self-binder and shocked, then threshed with a grain separator. It is now cut with a combine, dumped in a truck and carried to the elevator. If the farmer wants to save the straw for bedding, he rakes and bales it into a stack. Beans are harvested with a

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combine.

The corn was picked by hand. A team pulled the wagon through the field. A man, on foot, went down the rows grasping an ear with his left hand, in his right hand was a husking pin, and with a quick grip he pulled off the husk, twisted the ear from the stalk and threw it at the bang board and it dropped down into the wagon box. A good man in a good field could husk 100 bushels a day. From the field the wagon was pulled alongside the crib, the end gate was let down and a man was there to shovel the corn into the crib.

In the fall husking contests were popular events. The last one, to my knowledge, occurred in the early 1940s on the farm of William Bruce, now owned by his son Garold. A dozen or more contestants entered. At the crack of a pistol they each started. At the end of an hour the wagons were driven to the scales where each one was weighed. Judges and referees looked over the field, to determine the cleanness of the work, and, also, over the corn to see how much husks were left on the ears. Many young persons in high school or in college have never witnessed such an event.

Now the corn is gathered by a corn picker, alongside which, or behind, is pulled a wagon. One or two-row pickers pluck the corn and it is taken to the crib where a hoist lifts the front end of the wagon dumping the corn into a hopper to carry it up into the crib. Sometimes this is shortened by pulling a sheller into the field where the cobs are left in a pile and later burned. The corn is, at once, taken to the elevator or bin on the farm. Sometimes if the corn is too high in moisture it is taken to a drying machine which blows heated air through the grain to reduce the moisture content to the point where it will keep without spoilage. A corn combine, which picks and shells the corn in one operation leaving the husks, cobs and stalks on the field to be grazed by animals and later turned under by the plow, is the latest method.

Another method, that is coming into use, is to store it in a silo and feed it out with an unloading device which distributes the grain into a feed trough from which it is consumed by the animals. In fact, corn production and use is now at the point where the only time that corn is handled, by human hands, is in taking it from the seed bag and dumping it into the hopper of a corn planter. The whole process is symbolic of the change-over from hand to machine work in filling the shelves of the nation's foodstores.

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Hay is a vanishing crop. A beginning is made in its use for silage. It is picked up by a chopper and blown into a covered wagon, then it is taken to the silo like the corn. Corn and sorghum produce more tons of animal nutrients to the acre which is a volume that the farmers are all working for.

Pasture fields are going out. The animals tramp down much of what is grown. Where the droppings fall the grass is uneaten. This is waste on a large scale in the farmer's mind and so he is going over to crops which he gets with a forage harvester and feeds in a dry lot. This takes out fences and makes the former fence rows produce; they were once a haven for birds, woodchucks, and a bower for weeds.

Weeds, which were removed with a hoe or a cultivator, now respond to chemical sprays which have come into larger use and whole fields can be denuded in one quick operation. These chemical sprays are now used experimentally to hasten and increase the growth of various crops. Time will prove the value of the experiments.

In the '30s many farms in the township maintained a herd of five to twenty-five cows. Now there are fewer but much larger herds. More and more farmers resent being "tied to a cow's tail," as the milking herds require milking twice a day with no lay-off any day of the year. Consequently, the farmer employs two men who alternate Sunday duty and thus there is a one-day vacation every two weeks.

The cows are now milked by machine and the milk is poured into an oblong electric steel tank. In some cases the milk is run directly from the cows' udders into a pipeline which discharges it into the tank. Every other day a bulk truck empties the tank and carries it to market. Farmers who produced milk in 1939 were: Otto Schweitzer, Nick Cummings, and Myron Keeney & Son, with purebred Holsteins; Garold Bruce, with grade Holsteins; N. E. Leep, with purebred Brown Swiss; and Dr. Wooldridge (G. W.) and son Ernst.

A farmer used to keep a few sows to farrow twice a year, now he has 200 or more if he continues. Another change in method is to buy feeder pigs at 40-lbs. weight and up and feed them to market weight. These are usually bought at a "pig hatchery," which is a place where a farmer spends all of his time with farrowing sows, then raises the "piglets" in a place with controlled heat and sanitary conditions until they are a month or six weeks old before putting them on the market.

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Sheep growing is another vanishing product-task. Joseph Abraham, John Bailey, Harold Sutton, Charles McKinney, and I are the only farmers who have flocks of sheep. Occasionally, western lambs are bought, at 60-lbs. weight or up, and fed to around 100 pounds before sending them to market—in Chicago or elsewhere.

Quite a few farmers do "beef raising" on a varied scale. Some raise the animals, others buy "young feeders." These are kept until they have reached a "sale weight." James E. Little and Sons have a herd of purebred Angus; the Hubers have purebred Herefords; both have entered their stock in competition at fairs and "animal shows." Many prizes have been won.

Charles W. McKinney had a fine orchard which no longer yielded a profit so he had all of the trees bulldozed out this fall (1959). Thirty-five acres of such ground was planted to tomatoes with rich returns. Mexican labor is employed to gather the crop.

Harvey E. Taylor has made a great name in poultry and egg production. "Taylor Cross" was the name that he bred; he had as many as 10,000 birds, which were in demand in many markets. The business was discontinued after his death in 1957.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS AND LOCATIONS

In 1934, Floyd Vinnedge had a store of general merchandise and the United States Postoffice in the same building at Creston. It continues.

The R.C.A. relay station, at Creston, has been removed.

"The Gleaners and Farmers Elevator," at North Hayden, has grown.

A lunchroom was built at the corner of Indiana No. 2 and U. S. No. 41; now there are three—and better ones.

There was an elevator and lumberyard at Belshaw. These grew and continue under the ownership of Fred Dahl.

At Schneider there were restaurants, service stations, the postoffice, grocery stores, and a Farmer's Elevator. To the north was the Stratton Grain Company Elevator.

In 1959, there are four elevators. In volume of business done in West Creek Township, they constitute the greater

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part of it.

"Gleaners and Farmers," organized in North Hayden in 1912 as a coal sales business, was designated principally the "Gleaners." It had a capitalization of \$8,000.00; a year later there was an increase of \$7,000.00. They began the construction of a grain elevator. The original directors were: E. O. Sutton, Cyrus Hayden, William Bruce, Otto Dahl, and John Lindemer.

The first three years they handled approximately 70,000 bushels of corn. In the succeeding eight years the business averaged about \$14,000.00 a year gross. The elevator was run with a Fairbanks-Morse one-cylinder engine. By 1938 the volume had increased to the handling of about 240,000 bushels. In 1948 this reached 750,000 bushels. During this time the business had as its manager, Walter Einspahr. In 1948 he lost his life in an accident on the road; for two or three years thereafter the business was handled by his wife, Vida Einspahr.

Henry Altman became manager in 1951. That year the business handled over a million bushels of corn, wheat, oats and soybeans. The gross dollar value was over two and one-fourth million dollars. In 1956 100,000 bushels storage capacity was added. In 1958, 20,000 capacity steel tanks were added (two tanks) and improvements made costing \$89,000.00. In 1959, 240,000 bushels additional storage capacity was added to the storage of grain for the Commodity Credit Corporation. Over a million and a half bushels of grain were handled and the business had a gross dollar volume of two and three-fourths million dollars. There is a manager and six full-time employees.

All of this growth and investment grew from the original investment of \$15,000.00 made forty-six years ago. The property was acquired in seven different purchases. Until 1940, there was a "livestock yard" and shipping-point from which the cattle and horses were shipped; also, wild grass hay. The value of the plant is now estimated at close to \$400,000.00, an average increase of over fifty per cent a year on the original investment. The officers in 1959 are: Harold Sutton, president; Harry Brandt, vice-president; H. B. Wason, secretary-treasurer; John Bruce and David Howkinson, directors.

BELSHAW ELEVATOR COMPANY

Originally organized about 1905 as the F. C. Brown

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Grain and Hay Company, it was a partnership and the other members of the company were Henry Hathaway, Charles Bailey, and George Bailey. Before this time grain was hauled to Lowell with horses and wagons.

In 1917 the business was sold to the "Lowell Arbor of Gleaners." In November the company was reorganized with a capitalization of \$30,000.00. There was a succession of managers, until 1929, when F. A. Dahl was selected. The elevator, powered with a diesel engine, changed to electric power in 1931. The wagon scale was replaced with a truck scale. The first truck was a three-fourth-ton pickup.

In 1943 the directors and stockholders voted to sell all shares to F. A. Dahl. He, his sons, Fred H. and Harold G., have operated it up to the present time under the name of the Belshaw Elevator Company. In 1946, they purchased the yard of the Wilbur Lumber Company across the road. This was destroyed by fire in 1954 and was replaced with a larger building on the same site where a complete line of building materials is handled. Other additions are an enlarged office; a 10,000 bushel grain storage building, where lumber, feed (commercial and manufactured), custom grinding, seed fertilizer, fencing, tile, gravel and cement are sold. Five trucks are in use. The business operates on a full-time basis.

The Schneider Grain Company has been operated as a partnership by A. R. Falter and F. W. Drew since 1941. It was moved to the present site in 1958. It handles all kinds of feeds and farm supplies in addition to buying and selling grain, of which it handles over one and one-half million bushels a year. Calvin Ahlemeier is the manager.

The Stratton Grain Company is located just north of Schneider. This company also has other elevators in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and St. Joseph, Missouri. The business is storing and merchandising grain. It has long been located on this site. Prior to 1950, the capacity was 280,000 bushels; that year the storage capacity was increased to about 800,000 bushels.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

Let's start at Creston, in the northeast corner, and go on south to Indiana No. 2, then west to U. S. No. 41, south to the Kankakee River, and see what we meet. First is the post-office and Vinnege's store; across the road is the residence of Kenneth Travis and his thriving business of buying and

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selling lumber—begun in 1957. Further south, on the west side of the road, is the machine shop of James Curless, Jr., where he repairs farm machinery and does various kinds of mechanical work.

At the west edge of Lowell, Everett Warne and Kenneth Jones built a food store and a locker plant in 1947. The business thrived so much that in 1954 they doubled the capacity of both places. Next, west, is the building, put up by Dr. John Mirro and E. K. James, a dentist, used as their offices. Next, to the west, is a building, erected by Mrs. Stevenson, to be used for her women's wear shop. She also sells dress goods.

Across the road is the business of Chris Kuiper where he buys, sells and slaughters cattle and other meat animals. Proceeding west, we come to the Lowell Lumber Company, a thriving organization incorporated in 1951 by William Langen, Pat Harper and their wives. This company has had a rapid growth. In 1955 they erected a ready-mix concrete plant which also manufactures septic tanks; this is farther west, on the north side of Indiana No. 2. About 1956, Sheridan Ruge became associated with the company. In 1958, they, with others, organized "The Lowell Stone Products Manufacturing Company" which purchased a site east of the New York Central Railroad at North Hayden where they make concrete blocks with a natural stone facing which is impervious to water. They have patented the process.

SUBDIVISIONS

In 1949 Emil Harding and Elmer Meyers bought twenty acres of land at the southwest corner of Nichols Street, Lowell, and Indiana No. 2. Buildings have been erected on about fifty of the fifty-six lots formed in the subdivision.

In 1959 the Lowell Lumber Company bought sixteen acres of land on Nichols Street, north of Indiana No. 2, and platted the same into fifty-eight homesites. Seven or eight houses are already under construction. In the same year they bought fifty-eight acres, across the road, which they will subdivide and develop as long as the demand continues. On the north side, the Huber Oil Company of Crown Point built a plant for the handling and delivery of fuel and gas. Next to it the Conoco Oil Products erected a service station.

Proceeding westerly we come to the ranch-type home, built about 1956 by Robert Swett, and next to it is provided a place for the parking and storage of his large earth-moving equipment. To the west of the small stream, called the Bruce

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Ditch, is the business building erected in 1957 by Robert Davis for carrying on his business of selling and repairing International Harvester machines. Next to this is the Lowell Stone Products Company, already described. Continuing westerly is the Gleaners and Farmers Elevator, previously described. Next to it is the business of the Lake County Farm Bureau Co-operative Association, dealing in lumber, building materials, and farm supplies, erected about 1956. To the west are the storage buildings of Sears Roebuck & Company, and beside it is the site of the business of the Hicksgas Company. Originally it had a storage capacity of 5,600 gallons. In 1957 a modern office building, sales room and warehouse were erected. The storage capacity was enlarged to 36,000 gallons and the number of employees increased from two to twelve.

Farther west is the homesite of George Koplin. In 1958 the barn was converted into a community sales-barn under the ownership and operation of Ernie Niemeyer, who, every Wednesday, conducts sales of livestock and farm products. This business has been licensed by state and federal law.

The northeast corner of Indiana No. 2 and U. S. No. 41 had a small lunchroom until 1943 when it was purchased by Glen and Alice Steward. When U. S. No. 41 was widened, about 1948, the lunchroom was moved back to build a Sinclair service station. The owners remodeled the lunchroom into a fine restaurant which they rent. In 1948 they erected a six-room motel and later added three more units.

On the southeast corner of the intersection a lunchroom has been in operation for over twenty years, with various changes of ownership. It is now operated by a Mrs. Harnickel. To the south of it is a Mobil service station, owned and operated by Roy Martin. Next to it is a still larger building and service station selling Standard Oil products.

South of this is a large building, erected about 1947 by Harold Sorenson, for the business of selling the machines built by the International Harvester Company. Across the road is the restaurant conducted by Mrs. King who sold it in 1956 to Reno Rouse of Schneider. East of the Steward Sinclair station Arnold Schreiber, in 1948, built a building for the sale of car sand farm machinery. It is now used for a garage and repair business.

On the east side of U. S. No. 41, just south of where the road comes from the Lake Prairie Church, there was, in 1940, a large brick farmhouse built many years ago by Mr. and Mrs.

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Jesse Little. The farm was sold to A. W. Mall. When U. S. No. 41 was widened this fine home was removed to make place for the roadway. Later Mall sold it to Emil Harding whose son-in-law, Herbert Russell, operated the farm until he met his death in 1959 while operating a tractor across the road.

Proceeding, to the point where Indiana No. 2 leaves U. S. No. 41 to run west to Illinois No. 17, the northwest corner was purchased by Herman Wietbrock who, in 1949, erected a Standard Oil service station which is operated by a tenant. Just north of this is a twelve-unit motel owned and operated by Dale Roberts. There is a restaurant. A quarter of a mile further south is a Texaco service station. Next to it is the Hill Top Restaurant. Across from this is the Oakwood Trailer Court owned and operated by Frank Strickland, Jr.

Proceeding southward old U. S. No. 41 turns east at a right angle turn about three miles south of where Indiana No. 2 turns west. In another mile it made another right angle turn to pass through Schneider. When U. S. No. 41 was widened, in or about 1956, these right angle turns were eliminated and the road which had gone through Schneider now overpassed the railroad and went west of Schneider. This reduced the business of Schneider, which for years had been so busy that travel through it was made with care and caution. The town now serves mostly the neighboring territory. However, where old U. S. No. 41 and the new U. S. No. 41 meet, just south on the east side, there is a fine restaurant and a Shell service station. Across the road on the west side there is a Standard service station. Behind this is a business called the "Trading Post."

East of U. S. No. 41, and north of the Kankakee River, is "Hawk's" fishing camp where refreshments are served and boats are rented. The road, leading west and north of the river, leads past "Kankakee State Park," dedicated in 1949. On the state line is the Brademeier Packing Company which slaughters meat animals for farmers on request. Other places of business in the village are Rouses' Welding Shop, Wilke's Grocery, a Royal Blue Store, and the "Forty One Tavern."

SCHOOLS

West Creek elementary schools are Sheridan, Lake Prairie, Oakland, and Schneider. The first schoolhouse built in the township was of logs, with 224 square feet of floor area, which would be a building 14 feet by 16 feet (Mr. Ogle stated).

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Lake Prairie: In 1958 the trustee, Raymond Forburger, and the advisory board, Earl Little, Harry Hathaway, and Harry Brandt, purchased twenty acres of land, from George Koplin, west of the north intersection of State Road No. 2 and U. S. No. 41. Under a recent enabling act of the Indiana Legislature this school was built by a corporation which rents it to the township. The school was ready for use in September, 1959. There are fifteen rooms in the building. Eight grades are taught. This made it possible to abandon Sheridan, Lake Prairie (old), and Oakland. The new school was given the name of LAKE PRAIRIE. It is one story, the floor area is 34,000 square feet; built at an estimated cost of \$14.40 per square foot, the total cost is about \$490,000.00.

Wilford Ogle is the principal. The other teachers are: Hilda Dahl, Mrs. Eula Vaught, Mrs. Ruth Weinberg, Mrs. Ingrid Wilkerson, Ralph Ripple, Howard Smith, Mrs. Robert Selvidge, Alfred Parrish, Miss Edith Rissler, Richard Gronert, and Mrs. Ruth Taylor. Two hundred and sixty pupils are enrolled.

The school at Schneider continues with Fred McRoberts as principal and the other teachers are: Otis Harkins, Mrs. Sharon Stokes, Mrs. Florence Little, and Carol Jones. One hundred and forty pupils are enrolled in the eight grades.

When St. Edward's Catholic School, of Lowell, selected their new site in West Creek Township there was sufficient acreage to build a church, rectory, convent, and a school. Two hundred and eight pupils are enrolled. In 1959 there were three sisters and one lay teacher on the staff.

CHURCHES

The Lake Prairie Presbyterian Church was organized in 1856. In 1957 the centennial celebration was held. Miss Rena Dahl wrote a comprehensive history of the continuous service of one hundred and one years. Pastors who have served during the past twenty years are Roy Brymbaugh, Kenneth McGhee, Norman Herbert, Clyde Vasey, and William Stephenson, the incumbent minister since August, 1957.

During the past twenty years the congregation has improved the property; facilities in the basement for serving meals, at social functions that the church frequently presents in the community, have been installed. Some of the descendants of the original founders are active. The rural setting and the sincere friendliness of the people make attendance at its

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services an inspiration.

The Schneider Presbyterian Church was organized about 1912. About twenty-five families form the membership. Weekly services are held. The minister is the Rev. David Gallop.

The Trinity Lutheran Church held services in a building which they owned in Lowell until they erected the beautiful new stone church, pleasing to the eye both outside and inside, in 1949, just west of the city limits on the south side of Indiana No. 2. Immediately to the east is the residence of the pastor, Rev. William Adam, who has presided from the time of the dedication over this rapidly growing congregation.

St. Edward's Catholic Church has a history in the Lowell community that dates back well into the nineteenth century. Until 1958 the services were held in its church building located in the northeast part of the town. A steadily increasing membership required larger and more adequate quarters. Ground was acquired on the west side of Nichols Street, south of Indiana No. 2, where, in 1957, the building of a church, rectory, convent, and school was accomplished. The dedication took place on September 28, 1958, with Bishop Andrew Grutka, of the Gary Diocese, officiating. Rev. Edward Boney, pastor for many years, resigned for health reasons in 1956 and was succeeded by Rev. Chester Zurawiec, November 15, 1956; appointed by Bishop Leo Pursley. Four masses are held each Sunday; the needs of about two hundred and twenty-five families in the Lowell community are served. An impressive contribution to the religious life of the people is made by this attractive addition of St. Edward's parish.

The First Baptist congregation was a Bible class in the home of Paul and Florence Schilling, August 28, 1955. December 29, thirteen charter members organized "the church." Rev. Kenneth McQuare, Hobart, Indiana, conducted prayer meetings every Thursday night. Supply ministers from various places cared for the group which met in the office of Dr. James. That year it incorporated as "The First Baptist Church of Lowell."

In May, 1957, a tract of more than an acre of land on Nichols Street, north of Indiana No. 2, was given by Paul and Florence Schilling. In May, 1959, the church edifice was started. All of the labor is being provided by the membership of about twenty-five families. The structure is under roof and progressing nicely. It is a noteworthy mark of the

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accomplishment of a group of dedicated people. Eighty is average attendance at Sunday School. Earl Newirk, of Terre Haute, became the pastor in February, 1959. Lowell Sutherland and Paul Schilling were the first trustees.

SOME OBSERVATIONS

The writer of this narrative is as well aware as any reader at this time (1959) could possibly be that there is a great admixture of trivia. But he has endeavored to present a story that will enable the reader of 2059 to see the township as it looked to those living in it this year.

Predominantly agricultural from the beginning, it still is. But even the observer who has lived here in this last quarter century is amazed when what is here now is set up alongside what was here so short a time ago.

A U. S. Highway, running from the northern tip of Michigan to the southern tip of Florida, passes through here. It is not unusual for large freight trucks to pass over it at the rate of one a minute.

With this traffic are long-distance passenger busses and autos beyond count.

The east and west highway, Indiana 2, carries less, but all the road will carry, and both these highways have been widened and improved in the last five years.

The Danville branch of the New York Central Railroad carries freight north and south and the Kankakee branch of the New York Central carries it east and west across the township.

The four grain elevators in the township have had an astounding growth. Other businesses have sprung up and will continue, and no man can see the end.

Residents of the township, not only see, but, hear the hum of traffic all through the night.

Open-pollinated corn, planted almost exclusively, has given way to hybrid corn with increased yield. Anton Dahl, a native of the township who followed farming all his life, took an early interest in soil improvement and better crop varieties. He began the production of hybrid seed-corn in 1937 and followed this with oats, wheat, and soybeans, all in co-operation with Purdue University. His farm was used for

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demonstration plots to determine their adaptability to this region. He was a pioneer in this work and now there is hardly a farmer who does not realize the value of the kind of work he did in the improvement of seed varieties. Applications of fertilizer, incomprehensible to the farmer of 1934, are now in common use and practice. Yields, of more than 100 bushels to the acre, are now so common as to attract no more comment than a 50-bushel yield twenty-five years ago. Soybean acreage is up and the yields of 20 bushels per acre now come to, and top, 40 bushels. Wheat, which in my boyhood went 20 bushels to the acre, now goes to 40. Oats always was and still is an unpredictable crop. But some farmers have occasionally gone over 80 bushels per acre.

These yields have piled up surpluses all over the country and the evidence of it is here in the township with the Community Credit Corporation having erected storage facilities for the storing of over a half million bushels of grain.

We have more than we know what to do with, more than has ever been known to any nation in history, while on the other side of the earth millions are starving for food. Problems, which Congress has struggled with for 25 years, seem no nearer solution than they were then. Never have so many lived so "high on the hog" and never have so many been worrying about the future. Principles, for the guidance of human life, set forth in religious writings more than two millenniums ago, have never been improved upon. But men have not yet learned to live together in peace and understanding. Conceivably humanity faces the grandest experience it has ever known on this whirling planet. At the same time it faces extinction at the press of a button.

We have a government, conceived in freedom and believed by its citizens to be founded on principles as sound as the Decalog, now meeting the challenge of an ideology that is the negation of everything we stand for.

We thought it couldn't work and we see that it does.

We grew up firmly believing that the world was growing better under our eyes. Now we wonder if we were wrong.

We sent our missionaries to the "heathen." But the heathen scarcely awakened.

Then we sent our men and guns around the earth. The heathen awoke rapidly and learned our scientific methods. Now they turn these against us.

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Believing in the sacredness of human life and the relief of suffering and distress our medical men have learned to prolong life until now more men live longer than men have ever lived before, and from this knowledge the population of the world is "exploding." That's the word they use. This means more mouths to feed that will seek a place to eat. When they know where it is, they will go there regardless of peace treaties or national boundaries. This they have done from Alexander the Great, to Genghis Kahn, to Hitler. Are we so naive as to think there will not be others?

The human race has moved slowly through the centuries and millenniums of time like a great glacier moving toward the sea with uncontrolled direction. The few men who have occasionally diverted it slightly can be counted on the fingers. The rest of the human race has only been so many more people.

This has meant the death of millions and opportunity for the survivors. There has usually been more room. But now the earth is a small place. What affects men here affects men everywhere.

But never until this sixth decade of the twentieth century, counting time from the birth of Christ, has man had the tools to achieve his own utter annihilation. Will he use these tools?

Reader, you take it from here. I don't know. Neither does anyone else.

I thought it proper to record for posterity, if any exist one hundred years hence, not only what men in West Creek Township have done and are doing, but what they are thinking about now, that is to say, November, 1959.

Threshing Time

(An editorial that appeared in the Sunday, August 2, 1959, edition of the Hammond Times. Mrs. Earl Little, Lowell, Indiana, requested that she be permitted to submit the article to "The Lake County Historical Society and Old Settlers' Association" for possible republication. Forbes W. Scott, editorial writer, graciously gave his consent: "The editorial was based on observation during a year as a boarder on a farm in Jackson Township, Will County, near Elwood, Illinois, which is about 35 miles west of your own place. I count the year I spent on that farm as

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a boy of eight years as one of the highlights of my life.”)

These are the days when in many midwest communities nostalgic farmers are turning the clock back and engaging in a little old-fashioned threshing. Carefully preserved steam traction engines and threshing machines of yesteryear are brought out for exhibition runs.

Threshing time was one of the last survivals of the frontier period where neighbors banded together to carry out a job too big for one farm family to handle alone.

To a boy eight years old, too young to be handed a pitchfork, but old enough to run around and take in all that was going on, threshing was a sort of a county fair, a Fourth of July picnic, and a visit to a busy workshop all rolled into one.

The farmer of the family, with whom the small boy was living, had cut his grain days before. He used a horse-drawn reaper and binder which gathered in the tall yellow grain-heavy stems, rolled them into a bundle, bound them with twine, and dropped them onto the field. The bundles were stacked up in shocks by two men following on foot.

* * *

One afternoon there was an odd noise along the gravel road that bordered one side of the farm. It sounded like the puffing of a fast moving train but was accompanied by various clanking and clanging sounds that no train ever made.

Inspection revealed an odd looking affair—something like a small railroad locomotive but with big, flat steel wheels behind and smaller ones in front—coming down the road. Smoke blasted from the stack in front, with a nervous chuff-chuff-chuff-chuff as the engine moved up the road, dragging the long, box-like threshing machine behind.

The operator had time to shout, above the roar of the sliding, hissing, smoking monster that, no, this was not a train, but a threshing rig, before he turned his “train” into the front pasture through an infrequently used gate.

The engine and thresher rolled through a small stretch of timber, crossed the shallow creek, pulled up a small rise, and halted behind the barn. The operator maneuvered the thresher into position, then unhooked the engine and steamed it around in a wide circle before halting it, facing the thresher and about 40 feet away.

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He took a long belt, about a foot wide, and stretched it from a small power wheel at the side of the traction engine to a smaller driving wheel at the side of the threshing machine. Then, after testing the tautness of the belt and making a few adjustments, he banked the fire for the night and walked home.

* * *

He was the advance guard of that agricultural battalion known as the "threshing ring." A group of farmers owned the traction engine and the thresher in common. One of the group was chosen the machine operator and fireman. Others directed the set-up and operation of the thresher itself. Most worked with pitchforks.

Early the next morning, strange hayracks from neighborhood farms began to arrive. Soon a regular procession of those horse-drawn wagons was moving between the fields of grain and the threshing rig. Farmers in the fields pitchforked bundles of wheat or oats to pile the wagon two stories high—at least it seemed that high to one who rode atop the swaying pile as flat steel wagon wheels bumped over uneven ground.

The wagons were driven to the threshing rig which was running like a seething monster. The steam traction engine was shooting a steady column of black smoke toward the sky; the connecting belt was skipping back and forth like a giant anaconda; the thresher was emitting noises like a thousand gears grinding; the wheat was pouring like a stream of water from a long spout into a box wagon parked nearby; and the straw was shooting like snow in a blizzard and building up into a stack that would soon be barn-high. Chaff, the hulls of the grain, was billowing around in clouds and settling like a blanket of snowflakes on the ground.

It was hard work, it was hot work, and it took plenty of jugs of water and lemonade to keep the manpower at full efficiency.

* * *

It was appetite-creating work, too; when the threshing knocked off there was plenty of food to satisfy these threshers' appetites.

While the threshers were busy in the fields, the women of the farm family had not been idle. Assisted by a number of neighboring farm wives whose husbands were in the thresh-

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ing ring, the women had ready at noon a feast that included all sorts of covered dishes (brought by the visitors): roasts, hams, sausages, sweet corn, deviled eggs, at least 57 varieties of pickles brought up from the cellar stores, and all sorts of breads, jams, jellies, preserves, cakes, pies, puddings, and combinations thereof. And lots of coffee, tea, lemonade, and milk.

The threshers relished all this. They ate like threshers.

After a short break following this gargantuan meal, the men returned to the threshing rig and the fields. The women spent the afternoon clearing the culinary battlefield. The threshing usually lasted a couple of days. Then the wagons, the steam traction engine, and threshing machine drove out the pasture gate and headed for the next farm on the circuit, the host farmer moving on in his turn to help his neighbors as they had helped him. Left behind were a new strawstack, many wagon tracks, the lug-rutted path of the traction engine and a small pile of ashes on the pasture grass.

The strawstack provided the farmer with straw to bed and sometimes feed his cows and horses during the coming fall, winter and spring months. The oats and wheat were stored in bins and sacks, some to be sold later.

* *

By the late 1920s, threshing had begun to lose some of its glamor, at least in the eyes of small boys living on farms. How could a gasoline-powered tractor, much smaller and quieter but as powerful, compare in interest to a steaming, wheezing, clanking, grease-smelling behemoth of a steam traction engine? Yet the gasoline tractor began to replace the steam engine; and soon combines began to come on the scene.

These combine-harvesters, to give them their correct name, were drawn along behind a tractor with a box-wagon attached on the side. After being reaped, the stalks of grain were shuttled backwards directly into a threshing mechanism. The threshed grain was poured into the wagon; the straw was thrown onto the fields. At first the farmers had to rake it up with hayrakes and haul it out of the fields into a strawstack.

Just before World War II, a farmer near Orland Park, Illinois (and probably several other persons as well), invented a straw-baler that would bundle the straw up into bales, like cotton, and dump those packages of straw into the fields as the combines cut the crop.

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That's the way farmers harvest today. It may be more efficient than the old time threshing run, but it's a lot less fun—especially for small boys who didn't have to do the work. Still, there must be a lot of farmers who have small-boy memories of threshing days, or there wouldn't be those revivals of threshing bees we have seen chronicled in farm-area newspapers of late.

CHAPTER VII

1964-65; 1965-66

The eighty-eighth annual meeting was held August 8, 1964, at the Farm Bureau Building, 1126 North Main Street, Crown Point. Dinner committee, Mrs. Henry Tribbey and Miss Margaret Kolling, set long tables beautified with vases of lovely garden flowers from the Michael Kolling home in Schererville. The dinner was smorgasbord service.

In the opening meditation, Walter Gard, acting chaplain, made the appeal, "Who will carry on when the older ones are gone?" Mrs. Haney, president, commented in her opening speech that if each one present would act as a committee of one to bring one person, interest would be aroused.

Roland Pleake, of Hobart, and Joseph E. Brown, of Crown Point, each showed films and slides of the scenes during their respective trips "Behind the Iron Curtain" in Russia. Their impressions, of conditions and the Russian and other peoples with whom they visited, were similar. Patriotism is earned; we must be vigilant. Apathy is dangerous.

Chester Clark announced that the marker for the "Indian Trails Convergence" will be placed in front of the entrance to the Merrillville High School Building, beside the flagpole.

During the business session the association voted an appropriation of \$150.00 to bear the expenses incurred.

Joe Brown told about a petition that has been prepared and will be circulated by organizations and individuals. Does the Historical Association of Lake County, Indiana, wish to go on record to save the courthouse building? It was moved, seconded and given unanimous approval, and immediately circulated for signatures.

Mrs. Vanderlaan asked for verification of the location of McGwinn Village, the original Saxton property, and the old roadside marker.

November 14, 1964, the first quarterly meeting of the eighty-eighth year was held in the cafeteria room of the Merrillville High School. Mrs. Haney, presiding, greeted the fifty members and guests. Invocation by Rev. Boase, Lowell.

Mrs. Amos (Beulah) Brannon presented the story of Indian Trails through Lake County, the result of her long, careful research of books, manuscripts and legends, authentically illustrated by maps. She displayed an enlarged outline map of the county on which she traced the course of each trail in a



MCGWIN'S VILLAGE MARKER, PLACED IN MERRILLVILLE, 1964

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different color. This enabled the audience to follow by sight as she related the facts. Examples are: The Sauk Trail passes through Merrillville, west to east, and is part of a trans-continental highway, known also as U. S. No. 330 or the Old Lincolnway. The Lake of the Red Cedars Trail comes up from the Vincennes Trace from the south and west, along the Kankakee Marsh, Cedar Lake, on up through Merrillville. Other Trails mentioned were Lake Prairie, Tolleston, Calumet Beach, the Dunes and possibly ten or more.

Mrs. Tribbey read a descriptive poem, "The Indian."

Mrs. Thomas W. Haney, president, unveiled the marker—a bronze plate mounted on a native boulder. Data inscribed thereon. It is placed at the foot of the flagpole in front of the entrance to the Merrillville High School Building. Dedication speech by Chester Clark.

During the business session Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Vanderlaan presented to the association a map which shows the location of "The Floats"—land granted to individual Indians by the government.

Since there are several copies of T. H. Ball's "Lake of the Red Cedars," the association voted to sell them. An appraisal will be made to determine the price. The money is to be added to our fund for occasional projects such as the one concluded today.

The second quarterly meeting was attended by eighty enthusiastic members and guests who gathered February 13, 1965, at the old Winfield School Building. Built in 1917, the little red-brick schoolhouse will be abandoned February 15, 1965 (next week), when the teachers and pupils, of the three schools in Winfield Township, will move to the new consolidated school, an ultra-modern brick building located on County Road K or the old Palmer Road, called Montgomery Street since the commissioners have revamped the map and have given new names to replace the long-time familiar ones. All is in readiness for the pupils to bring their books and to find their assigned seats. Eventually district schools all over the state will be uniformly housed and organized.

Mrs. Haney presented Trustee Harry Batterman who explained that the Winfield Township School is all inclusive of the former LeRoy, Palmer and Winfield district schools. State requirements can be more adequately met for the elementary courses, the teachers will have better facilities from the physi-

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cal point of view and more uniform allotment of pupils to teacher which will enable them to teach the subjects more effectively. The master plan of the architect provides for future expansion, affording adequate space for an indefinite future. The ground space provides for these needs. The transportation of the pupils has been carefully worked out for the bus routes and the time schedules for all concerned.

Reminiscent period was the history of Winfield Township, life and places. The formal written accounts were interspersed by volunteer spicy anecdotes. The elderly members made rich contributions. Some of the written stories are included in this chapter. Mrs. Albert Weiler read her well prepared story of facts of people and places in her history of Palmer; Mrs. Ruth Bacon read the story of LeRoy, prepared by Mrs. Minnie Keene; Mrs. Raymond Sherburne read May Homeier's research on Hickory Point, and general information about people and incidents she recalled. Mrs. Sherburne supplemented with her recollections.

Howard Wise, Rockford, Illinois, who as a small boy, attended the Winfield School; his teacher was Claude Pettibone, later a prominent doctor in Crown Point. When the family moved to town he became a Boy Scout; the leader was Joe Brown. This dates back fifty years and more.

During the business session Mrs. Haney presented the matter of the ordering of special plates for the front of the automobile which bears the words, "INDIANA SESQUICENTENNIAL." This is one means of participation in the celebration of the 150th birthday of our state. The ninety-two counties are requested to promote programs, parades, drama, music, etc., through separate commissions. The big party will begin with a banquet and speeches April 19, 1966, and conclude with statehood day December 11, 1966. These car plates are to sell at \$1.00 each. A percentage may be retained to help finance our participation. Moved by Joe Brown, seconded by Merritt Metz, carried, that such plates be ordered and the money be advanced from the treasury.

A report on the Ball collection, left to the society several years ago by the executor of that estate, Frank L. Knight, has been given; items are listed and filed on the shelves of the old Youche bookcase in the sub-basement room of the Crown Point Carnegie Library where they have been stored by the historical secretary, Mrs. Joseph E. Brown, and the custodian, Mrs. William Vanderlaan. Hubert Hawkins, secretary of the In-

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diana State Historical Society, has consented to make an appraisal. A museum with library space is sorely needed in the county.

The third quarterly meeting, scheduled for May 9, 1965, in the fellowship room in the basement of the Lowell Methodist Church, was convened by the president, Mrs. Thomas W. Haney. After extending cordial greetings to more than fifty members and guests, she presented Reverend Boase, the host pastor. In his meditation he stressed the appreciation all should feel for the heritage from our ancestors who held high Christian standards and social morals. "God Bless America" and "The Church in the Wildwood" were sung by the group under the direction of Marilyn Foster. The church choir sang "Heavenly Sunshine" and "Faith, Hope and Charity." Mrs. Bernard Stephens was the pianist.

Newspapers play a vital part in the development, the progress and the well-being of any community. Brief histories of the following publications were given: "The Lowell Tribune," Mrs. Charles L. Surprise; "The Hammond Times," "The Lake County Times," "The Hammond Daily News," "The Hammond Independent," "The Hammond Daily Standard," "The Gary Post Tribune," and "The Gary Evening Post." Several others were mentioned.

Mrs. Haney reported attending the Gary and Hammond Historical Society meetings. Hubert Hawkins' evaluation of our "T. H. Ball Collection" was read. The commemorative car plates were distributed to members to sell. Many were sold, the others disposed of on consignment.

The Bevan's Home Council, recently organized, representing the city of Crown Point, the Historical Association of Lake County, the Julia Watkins Brass Chapter, NSDAR, the patriotic groups, American Legion and the VFW, and a member at large, was announced by Mrs. Haney. Chester Clark moved, seconded by Merrit Metz, and so voted that Avis Brown be named the representative of our society. This is an initial step in the realization that "The Old Homestead" will become an historical house.

Another announcement of interest was that U. S. Highway No. 41 has been dedicated to the memory of the "Dreiser Brothers," Theodore, the eminent Hoosier novelist, and Paul, who is the author of our state song, "On the Banks of the Wabash." Informally adjourned.

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The fourth quarterly, or the 89th, meeting was August 14, 1965, at the pleasant "summer house" on the farm of Irene and Fred Homfeld. Despite the unusually crowded schedule of people, forty-one members and guests registered to enjoy the sumptuous dinner of home-cooked old-fashioned foods served in real picnic fashion.

"America the Beautiful" group singing, led by Bessie Gunder, was particularly impressive as we looked out over the broad expanse of grains, knowing that the Kankakee River was beyond the far tree line to the south. We could mentally compare what our ancestors, who were the pioneer settlers, had seen and how important it is that the natural grandeur be retained.

Mrs. Haney introduced Mrs. Robert Doriot, of Crown Point, whose fascinating and informing talk about stamps was illustrated by her many books of mounted stamps which were passed for all to see. Stamps contribute to one of the world's greatest picture galleries, as well as comprehensive history.

Mrs. L. O. Russell gave an interesting story about Schneider.

Name stickers, attractive replicas of our big project last year, "The Indian Trails Marker at Merrillville," were sketched on our programs by Miss Lynn Stender, 424 South Second Street, Peotone, Illinois, a victim of multiple sclerosis.

Mrs. Wm. Vanderlaan and Mrs. Joseph E. Brown have been invited to serve on the Lake County committee to plan the Indiana Sesquicentennial program for the big celebration. This included the special assignment of the display in the Fine Arts Building during the week of the county fair.

The report of the nominating committee, to re-elect the present slate of officers, was unanimously accepted.

NINETIETH YEAR

The first quarterly meeting of our program marked the beginning of the ninetieth year of the Historical Association of Lake County, Indiana. This important occasion was November 13, 1965. The place was the assembly room in the basement of the Farm Bureau Building, 1126 North Main Street, Crown Point, Indiana. The time was 1:30 P. M. President Haney extended greetings. Reverend Johnson, pastor of the First Baptist Church of this city, gave the invocation and commended the organization for its noble purposes.

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Following the discussion about a splendid display of antiques mostly unknown to people today as to use, and Indian relics by Carl Johnson a member of Gary's "Senior Citizens Group," Mrs. Pleak, of Hobart, announced their newly organized Historical Society. A collection of historical manuscripts is a primary aim. They have been given "a wall, in a very old house" on which is a rare original oil painting. Fourteen layers of paper hide the treasure; five layers have been painstakingly removed.

Delbert Purkey presented to our association two lovely yearbooks of the Hammond Police Department featuring highlights from 1884 through 1965. Also, a snapshot and the negative of the group at the meeting last August at Homfeld's farm.

Books, used at Bethany College, West Virginia, by Edmond R. Bryant, Sr., when he attended in 1840-1845, were displayed by his granddaughter, Avis Bryant Brown.

A note of thanks, from Mrs. Henry Tribbey, was read. Mr. Tribbey passed away recently. Sympathy expressions had been sent. An assignment, from Warren Reeder, Hammond Historical Society and on the state commission, to make a list of historical markers in Lake County and also places worthy to be marked, has been received by our historical secretary. This has been done and has been sent to Mr. Reeder who has forwarded it to the state committee as a preparation for the coming sesquicentennial—December 11, 1965, through December 11, 1966. Mrs. Vanderlaan, custodian, assisted in the survey.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Homfeld have volunteered to be refreshment hosts for the fourth quarterly meetings. Hearty appreciation was expressed for the tasty snacks and the kind and generous offer.

February 12, 1966, the members again met at the Farm Bureau Assembly to enjoy the three film strips loaned by the State Historical Society; the titles are "The Pioneers," "Growth of Schools and Universities," "Progress in Agriculture." Mrs. Vanderlaan and her children, Gail, Roger, and Nancy, were in charge. The films were of such interest and beauty that it was decided, by acclamation, that Mrs. Vanderlaan register for others of the series.

Before the program was concluded by Walter Whitehead conducting a brief memorial service with President Haney at

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the piano, the necrology for 1965 and 1966 was given. He read William Knox's poem, "Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud," a favorite poem of Abraham Lincoln, then gave the eighteen names of the deceased and concluded with James Whitcomb Riley's poem, "He Is Just Away," and prayer.

Business was routine. Miss Betty Dennehl read the treasurer's report. A notice of the increase in membership dues in the State Historical Society, from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per year, was read. Joe Brown moved that the subscription be continued and that the treasurer be so authorized to pay the same. Chester Crisler seconded. Unanimously carried.

Due to conflicting appointments Richard Harrigan, chairman of the Lake County Sesquicentennial Commission, was unable to come. He mailed a typed copy of his speech to Mrs. Brown, who read the forthcoming plans for "The Big Birthday Party" which is to begin with a "kick-off banquet" the night of April 19 at Vogel's Restaurant and will close with similar affairs December 11, Indiana Statehood Day. Mrs. Brown announced that Crown Point has designated their period of special celebration to be April 19 through May 30. Special features will be the VFW parade on May Day when the Crown Point Post will be hosts to the First District; the American Legion and the Auxiliary will elaborate on their annual Decoration Day parade and program. Other organizations will celebrate in some way and the citizens are requested to beautify yards and streets. The Garden Club will put in the petunia plantings on the courthouse square yard.

May 7, 1966, the third quarterly meeting was called to order at 1:30 P.M. by the president, Mrs. Haney, at the Lake Prairie Schoolhouse. The rural setting of this historical community, with the native flora still in evidence, was accentuated by the perfect weather. Forty-six members and friends registered.

Prayer, offered by Walter Whitehead, was followed by the group singing of "God Bless America," pledge of allegiance, and salute to the flag.

Bessie Kenney read a splendid account, "The Early West Creek Settlement." Earl Bailey recited several of his original poems that "smack" of the early-day sentiment. A clever skit, entitled "Hot News, 1901" from "the Lowell Souvenir," was put on by Mrs. Earl Little and Mrs. Cordie (Bessie) Kenney. Mrs. Little gave a brief resume of a workshop of historical interest that she had attended at Vincennes: The dedication

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of the Glen Black Memorial and that the George Rogers Clark Memorial Monument grounds are to become part of a state park.

Walter Gard made an earnest appeal for recognition of all nationally declared holidays. The flying of our flag is so important yet is often neglected.

A delightful program, by the girls' barber shop quartet from the Lowell High School, was unique. Cynthia Ogle, Mary Gunnerson, Mary Fitzgerald and Jean Abraham rendered our state song and "Forever and Forever" in a most impressive manner.

Mrs. Vanderlaan, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Haney volunteered to attend the meetings of the Lake County Commission to plan for the celebration of the "Indiana Sesquicentennial." The big birthday party is April 19 to December 11, 1966. Richard Harrigan, of Hobart, was elected to be the chairman. Many communities had a representative. Our record of attendance was one hundred per cent. Also, many assignments were given to our association as a result of our interest.

First, there was a request to name, locate, and describe the markers that have been placed in the county south of State Road No. 6. This was done and submitted to Warren Reeder who sent it to the state committee. Nine of the thirty-six places we listed were published in the May bulletin of the State Historical Society.

Second, a sample, of a souvenir bulletin that had been used in an eastern state celebration, was assigned to us by the chairman. Our eight-face folder, entitled "Historical Facts and Legends of Lake County, Indiana, 1834-1966," was the fruit of this effort. With the cooperation of Paul Georges, art instructor in the Crown Point High School, and several pupils to do pen-sketches, and Laney and Son's Print Shop, with the research and suggestions that we offered, our task was completed.

Third, since we would be responsible for the financing, the association took formal action. Laney's quotation of one hundred and three dollars and fifty cents (\$103.50) to print one thousand and forty-five (\$45.00) dollars for an additional thousand was accepted. Considering the thought, talent, effort and time involved, a price of twenty-five cents per copy was agreed on.

Mrs. Vanderlaan has made posters to announce the open-

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ing of the "Old Homestead" for the interested public. Mrs. Lillian Holley and Mrs. Avis Brown, members of the "Board" under the supervision of the City of Crown Point, have catalogued the items whether they are treasured articles of the Wellington A. Clark family or loaned by others. One to four-thirty P.M. on Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday of each week from May until September is the calendar set up.

National Library Week, April 19, 1966, was celebrated with an "open-house tea" sponsored, in Crown Point-Center Township Library, by the Hub Chapter of the American Association of University Women. The program theme, "Americana of Lake County," was presented by two members of the Historical Association of Lake County. Mrs. Wm. Vanderlaan, custodian, told the highlights from the time LaSalle and his men were temporary sojourners until the coming of the pioneer settlers in 1834. Mrs. Joseph E. Brown, historical secretary, related chronological development from the political, social, educational and religious points of view.

The T. H. Ball books were appraised by Hubert Hawkins. His recommendation was not less than \$7.50 per copy for "The Lake of the Red Cedars"; the histories, around \$15.00 to \$20.00, depending upon the condition of the binding.

Mrs. Vanderlaan has the "record of 'The Indiana Story,'" excellent for a future program. She placed on display the 103 booklets on Indiana history that was a gift from the Fort Wayne Library.

Mrs. Vanderlaan has been appointed by the fair board to be superintendent of the historical projects in the Fine Arts Building. All of the historical societies of the county will participate.

The Vanderlaan family gave a book—"The History of Indiana Federation of Clubs, 1825-1939"—for our archives. Thus, our collection continues to grow, and greater is the need for a museum. Mr. Crisler suggested that effort should be made to acquire a fireproof place for that purpose. Past efforts have been futile, but hope does not fade.

The fourth quarterly meeting, August 6, 1966, held in the basement of the Farm Bureau Building, was likewise the annual meeting with the all-day fellowship, anticipated basket dinner, and the delights of home-prepared food. Invocation was pronounced by Walter Whitehead.

At 1:30 P.M. President Haney opened the meeting with



"Library Day Tea" and program sponsored by the American Association of University Women Branch of Crown Point. "Americana of Lake County" program presented by Mrs. William Vanderlaan and Mrs. Joseph E. Brown.

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group singing of patriotic, sentimental and religious theme songs, then the pledge of allegiance and salute to the flag. "Be Still and Know That I Am God," a brief meditation by Joe Brown, made all aware that this day of hurry and worry is contrary to the composure of our forefathers and mothers who gave us this fine heritage.

Announcements were: Tickets are available for the stage performance of "Alice of Old Vincennes" produced by home talent in Vincennes. This is a contribution to the sesquicentennial celebration by the citizens and holds a statewide interest. It will be worth the long trip the latter part of August.

Marion Isaacs, president of the Porter County Historical Society, extended an invitation to attend their annual meeting in July of 1967 at the Fred Homfeld farm which will not conflict with our own annual session in August. Mr. Crisler moved the acceptance; several seconded. Unanimous vote.

Arthur Frame urged all interested and eligible to come to the Senior Citizens Club which meets in the social rooms of the Commercial Bank, Crown Point, the first Tuesday of the month, at 7:30 P.M.

Sunday, September 18, 1966, at 2:00 P.M., there will be an unveiling and dedication of the marker on the Bryant farm homestead, one and three-fourths miles south of Hebron on State Road No. 2. It commemorates Indian Town, which is the area of this farm purchased about 1836. The Porter County and the Dunes Historical Societies are the co-sponsors of the project. Mrs. Joseph E. (Avis Bryant) Brown, our historical secretary, will give the dedication talk. She is the great-granddaughter of Elias Bryant's brother. Her maternal ancestor of the same generation, Isaac Sweney, purchased land at the same time, just east three miles and south one mile. Boone Township, Porter County, is rich in Indian legends and facts.

A pageant, the characters are real Indians, will be held at the grounds of Strong Bow Turkey Inn, east of Valparaiso, State Road No. 30, September 1, 2, 3, 4. Time—evening—no admission fee—one hour program. Sponsored by the two historical societies mentioned above.

Avis and Joe Brown attended the dedication of the George Rogers Clark Memorial grounds and surrounding historical spots at Vincennes, to become the first national park in Indiana. President L. B. Johnson made the address. Thousands

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crowded the Memorial grounds. In evidence was "Daniel Boone," who also was at the grand opening of "The Old Homestead" in Crown Point last May. Tom Hamilton, Seymour, Indiana, grew a beard and hair to appear like Boone and had authentic garb. His motive was to attend every special event during the sesquicentennial celebration. He was a colorful and spectacular figure and added much to every occasion.

Dorothy Arbuckle (Mrs. Lloyd), Lake Village, our county, is a writer of prose and poetry, with special attention to show children that people that are very different can be very good friends. Her first book title was "After the Harvest Festival," then "Daniel Boone's Rifle." She touched upon facts and legends from the glacier period to the present. Lake County is her favorite "stamping grounds" because of the fabulous marshes, dunes, vegetation, and "The Kankakee." Yesterday's enchanting, today is fascinating.

Merritt Metz reported the slate of officers. Unanimous acceptance of the committee's list. An ovation was given to Mrs. Thomas W. Haney, who has served most capably and faithfully for three terms. She was succeeded by Chester Crisler of Lowell. The others were re-elected.

Under the excellent leadership of Mrs. Haney the association has made strides that have not been preceded—wonderful programs, increased membership, extensive research, acquisition of valuable materials for the archives, and aroused interest by meeting in the various communities. Sincere appreciation was extended to Mrs. Haney—a job well done—thanks.

MRS. CORDIE (BESSIE) KENNEY,
Recording Secretary.

Wellington A. Clark, the Pioneer Citizen

(Editor's Note: "The old time news," which appeared in an October, 1913, issue of "The Lake County Star," contained this article contributed by Wellington A. Clark. It is a talk which he gave at the annual meeting of the OLD SETTLER'S SOCIETY—August 19, 1882.)

"The speaker, born in Ontario County, New York, in 1815, was already sixty-seven years of age when he addressed the old settlers, but he continued residence here in the South Court Street house in which his granddaughter Claribel (Mrs.

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James A. Bevan) makes her home, until 1912. His death occurred that year, just one month before his 97th birthday anniversary.

"Mr. Clark had first come into the midwest in 1837, only three years after the first settlement was made in Lake County, at Crown Point. He came on a schooner, which had sailed (in his charge) from Cleveland, Ohio, to Chicago (Illinois), with a cargo of household goods. He remained in Chicago during the winters of 1837, 1838, 1839, when land sales in this area opened in LaPorte. He bought 340 acres in what is now West Creek Township. In 1843 he married Miss Mary Hackley, whose family had come by covered wagon from New York state to Michigan City, Indiana, in 1833. They remained on the farm in West Creek until 1847. In that year he built the charming little white house on South Court Street. After another period of residence on the West Creek farm he and Mrs. Clark returned to the Crown Point home in 1875 to take up permanent residence in the homestead." (An editorial comment, October, 1913, issue.)

ADDRESS TO THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY BY WELLINGTON A. CLARK

Now let us look back after fifty years. Not one here had formed any adequate conception of the beauty and the fertility of the vast prairies of the "West." Fifty years ago, Lake County was unbroken wilderness. No white people lived here. The Indians even had no permanent town; roving bands or families of Potawatomes occupied the country. They subsisted by hunting and fishing on the Kankakee and Calumet Rivers; raising a few patches of corn here and there in different parts of what is now county. Where our magnificent courthouse now stands, fifty years ago Indian children joyfully gamboled and played. Fifty years ago "the boot-heel" of the white man had never pressed the soil of Lake County. The tracks made by human beings in those days were made by the feet that wore the moccassin and by men who spoke the Indian language.

The object of "the old settlers" is to perpetuate and keep fresh in our memories incidents of the early settlers in our county. We come together once a year for a family feast and to shake hands and to talk over old times and thank God for the blessings that HE has bestowed upon us.

Forty seven years ago the first settlers (came) began to come into the County. First came Robert Wilkinson and

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Richard Fancher and a few others from the Wabash County. Then Solon Robinson, William Clark and the Holtons from southern Indiana. Then came Henry Wells, Luman A. Fowler and others from Michigan and the settlement of Lake County was begun.

At first the Indians were pleased to see the whites, who in their language they called "Smoke-a-man" from whom they were able to procure many luxuries. Among these was pork, of which they were very fond, which they called "Kokoosh." If an Indian wished to buy anything he would say "Kokoosh," "swap" "shu-ne-ah," meaning he wanted to buy some pork, for which he would pay "shu-ne-ah"—in money. Corn-meal they called "domine"; but highest in the ranks of luxuries was whiskey, which they called "good-na-toes." If an Indian was drunk he was "kok-koosh."

But they soon found that the new people possessed the soil, for just fifty years ago, their title to all of the region of this country passed into the hands of the government and the Indian was looked upon as an intruder and a nuisance, and in a few years afterward, with much sorrow and many tears, they had to leave the graves of their relatives and friends and were sent by the government to new homes on the reservations set off for them in the western territory embraced now by the state of Kansas.

* * *

I will relate an incident of my acquaintance with these Indians. In the winter of 1842, I, with a friend, visited an Indian camp near the banks of the Kankakee River. We struck the mocassin tracks late in the afternoon of a cold, damp, misty day in January, when the snow was about eight inches deep. Following the tracks of the Indian hunters, in their zig-zag meanderings through the Kankakee bottom lands, we at length came to a well beaten path which soon brought us to the Indian camp, consisting of seven wig-wams, and occupied by several branches of one family. In the midst was a log trading house and the French trader, who had an Indian wife, he kindly offered us the hospitalities of his cabin, which we, tired and hungry, gladly accepted. Conducting us to the entrance, he raised a blanket, which served as a door, and welcomed us inside. Here we found an apartment about nine feet square; a space, three feet wide, running through the center from the door was the kitchen and the dining room. In the center of this was a fire, the smoke passing up through

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an aperture left for it, in the roof; on each side of the center space were the "bunks" or the sleeping apartments, but nicely partitioned off from the kitchen, by a pole lying flat on the ground. The bunks were made comfortable, first there was a laying of willows and fine brush on the ground, then dried grass and leaves, over which was spread an abundance of warm Indian blankets, etc., looking exceedingly inviting to us tired hunters. The trader could talk English and informed us that we were to occupy the left hand side. The evening was dark and foggy, but inside the cabin, the fire burned bright and cheerful. The blanket door was suddenly drawn aside and there entered, under a back breaking load of muskrats, a squaw, the trader's wife. She was large, stout and broad shouldered. Throwing down her back-load of musk-rats and two mink, the fruits of her hard day's toil, she took a seat on the opposite side from us and seemingly oblivious of our presence began arranging her long black tresses of hair, and commenced a loud and spirited tirade with the Frenchman.

* * *

Imposed upon sharp sticks, one end stuck in the ground, leaning over the hot fire, were two musk-rats, divested only of their skin and tails. They were there when we first entered the cabin and now were roasted brown, dripping with rich gravy. Drawing from his belt a large hunting knife, he (the host) caught up one of these dainty well cooked morsels. The stick answering for a fork, he began peeling off and eating with a greediness and hearty relish of a half-starved wolf, betokening the tough vigorous strength and health of these people. The novelty of this situation and the barking of the dogs kept me awake to a late hour, and the next morning when I opened my eyes, it was broad day-light. Our kind hostess was up and dressed and busily engaged in preparing breakfast. This she did, no doubt, in the best manner she knew. We had the choice venison fried in coon's grease, and such a short-cake would make any man's mouth water. It was made of flour and raccoon's oil mixed to the proper consistency and baked in a "bake-kettle." When the cake was done it looked rich and good, the grease stood on top; but the coon's oil I could never stand. I had formed a strong dislike even to smell it. It was a common practice at this time among the settlers to use coon oil for lights and I could smell it as soon as I entered the house.

After breakfast, several Indians came into the cabin, bringing books that were printed in the Potowatomie lan-

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guage. They were all religious books, some hymn books, out of which they sang; all going to show that they claimed and desired to be looked upon as Christians.

Like the autumn leaves, the pioneers were silently dropping away. A few more years and none will be left who saw these prairies in their native beauty. The privations and hardships of the pioneers will be forgotten or will appear in books like those of romance.

(Note: The official record of the recording secretary states that August 19, 1882, the old settlers' reunion took place at Hoffman's Opera House. The November 1, 1957, "Early Days in Crown Point," reprint of the account states that August 31, 1882, was the date of this reunion. This edition uses the date in the recording secretary report. Not an error, just a choice.)

The Old Homestead

Crown Point's historic "Old Homestead" at 227 South Court Street, was opened to the public May 4, 1966. This event was a part of the sesquicentennial program sponsored by our city during the statewide "birthday party" planned by the Indiana commission. Banquets and programs held in each of the ninety-two counties on April 19 was the kickoff. The farewell was statehood day, December 11, 1966. Local affairs were held on intervening days. Rich rewards were renewed interest in the legends, documents brought out, facts discovered and a realization that Indiana citizens have a priceless heritage.

"The Old Homestead" was built by Wellington A. Clark in 1847. The pioneer settlers built wisely and well. Progress has wrought changes and the old landmarks have gradually disappeared. Additions and subdivisions have pushed the village limits out over the farmlands. The dirt roads have become paved streets, candles have been replaced by the kerosene lamps, then the gas jets, and now the electric lights. The "Old Homestead" has stood like a little sentinel at the edge of the public square in the "Hub," the county seat of Lake County, for one hundred and nineteen years. It has never been remodeled.

Three generations of the Clarks, the sole owners, have lived there. Granddaughter, Claribel Clark Bevan (Mrs.



*The Old Homestead - 1847
Crown Point, Ind.*

THE OLD HOMESTEAD

"The Old Homestead" built in 1847, by Wellington A. Clark, on lot number 57, which today is 227 South Court Street, Crown Point, Indiana, is a symbol of the pioneer period. It is the original structure, always carefully maintained, but never remodeled. It was modernized in order to be more comfortable. There has been continuous residence by Mr. and Mrs. Wellington A. Clark and family. Their granddaughter, Claribelle Clark Bevan (Mrs. James A.), resided here until her death, January 31, 1965. She deeded the property to the city of Crown Point, to become an historic residence for the public to visit. It is primarily a home, rather than a museum. It was officially opened the first Wednesday of May, 1966, as a feature of the Indiana Sesqui-centennial celebration.

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James A.), died in January, 1965. She had held a cherished dream for years that the place should become an historic site. It qualified in so many ways. As the oldest house in the community it was a link, an unbroken connection of our past with the present. Mrs. Bevan willed her property to the city of Crown Point with the idea in mind. As a member of the Historical Association of Lake County, she had confided her plan and they had advanced to her \$1,000.00 to be considered as a payment for a part in the future plan. In the spring of 1965 a corporation board was organized. The directors named were: William Kerth by the city council, Peter Brown by the Chamber of Commerce, Mrs. Roy Holley by the Julia Watkins Brass Chapter, NSDAR, Mrs. Joseph E. Brown by the Historical Association of Lake County, and Richard Falkiner, Sr., by the Veterans of World War I, Barracks No. 938. The schedule announced by this committee was: the door will be opened at 1:30 P.M. until 4:30 P.M., Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday of each week, May through September. It will be opened by appointment the other months of the year. Call Mrs. Holley, hostess chairman. "The Questers," the Historical Association, the N.S.D.A.R. local chapter, and Barracks No. 938 have volunteered duty as hostesses and hosts on their assigned days.

All arrangements to put the "Old Homestead" in order have been made by two close dear friends of Mrs. Bevan: Mrs. Holley and her daughter, Janet. They knew her wishes and were familiar with the surroundings. They have continued to supervise the maintenance of this charming place and the precious antiques.

Admission is free. However, a token gift, when registration in the guest book is made, is appreciated and helps defray incidental expenses such as lights. There is no fund at present to promote this project. It is self supporting.

Most encouraging was the total of registered guests; not only individuals from nine different states, but the Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, school classes, especially history, women's groups of varied interests from our county and nearby counties who came to "tour" or to hold a meeting in the "homey atmosphere." Almost a thousand have passed through the friendly looking doorway.

The first name written in our guestbook is "Daniel Boone." Tom Hamilton, an Owen County, Indiana, rural route mail carrier, conceived the idea of impersonating that popular Hoosier pioneer and traveling from county seat to

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county seat throughout the state during the sesquicentennial celebration. He visited other cities, too. The date of our grand opening the colorful figure appeared on the front door step attired in authentic garb: coonskin cap, leather jacket, bur-lap leggings and moccasins. His luxurious beard and flowing hair, grown for the occasion, presented a strikingly effective publicity stunt. He carried a flintlock, double-barrel rifle made in the 1790s by Bird and Ashmore, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mr. Hamilton commended our project as most laudable for the sesquicentennial year when Hoosier heritage is the keynote.

The story, based on facts, that will now be told, verifies without a doubt the worthiness of the "Old Homestead" to be termed an historic site:

"WARRANTY DEED.—for husband and wife: Know all men—by these presents—that I—**SOLON ROBINSON** of the county of Lake and state of Indiana, and I—**MARTHA ROBINSON**—wife of said **SOLON**, for and in consideration of the sum of fifty dollars to us in hand, paid to our full satisfaction by **WELLINGTON A. CLARK**, have bargained, granted, sold and confirmed; and by the act of signing this deed, the said **MARIAH** doth fully relinquish her **DOWER** and the said **SOLON** doth fully confirm unto the said **WELLINGTON (A. CLARK)** in fee simple and to his heir and assigns forever, all, that certain lot, tract, parcel and piece of land, lying and being situated in the county of Lake in Congressional Township number 34—North; Range—8 West; more particularly to be described as 'that' lot in the town of Crown Point, Known as **LOT** number fifty three (53) and so marked upon the recorded plot of said town, which—but is supposed to contain one half acre, etc. . . .

"In witness whereof, we have here unto set our hand and seal on this twenty fifth day of February in the year Eighteen-hundred and forty seven.

"**SOLON ROBINSON** (-*-)

"**MARIAH ROBINSON** (-*-)

"**GEORGE EARLE**, a Justice of the Peace.

"25th day of February, Eighteen-hundred and forty seven."

The origin of Crown Point was the public auction, November 19, 1840. Solon Robinson and Judge William Clark made it possible for land to be surveyed into town lots that were sold at prices that ranged from \$11.00 to \$127.50 on a

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two, three and four-year credit plan. The boundaries of the village were present North, East, South and West Streets. The intersection of Clark and Main Streets is the center of the area.

Solon Robinson, the promoter of the project, was a shrewd leader and keen businessman. He reserved a portion of his land from the auction to make gifts to the public then and for the indefinite future. In the one hundred block, south, where the Lake County Courthouse is, was a square acreage which he called the "Commons" or a park for the citizens. In the three hundred block of South Court Street, where the South Ward Elementary Schoolhouse stands, were lots for educational purposes. Two religious groups, the Methodist and the Presbyterian, were given lots on which to build churches. The former on the east side of the two hundred block of South Main, the latter in the same block of South Court Street. The stipulation was that if the land were ever sold the proceeds must be invested for the same purposes. This was observed when the Methodists bought the "William Clark Reserve" at the corners of East, South and Main Streets for their location in 1956.

Almost directly across the street from the Presbyterian Church is Lot number 53 which Wellington A. Clark purchased. The little cottage is framed by dark pines and towering trees; in the summer time there is a border of gay annuals and perennials and flowering shrubs. Mary Hackley Clark, Mrs. Wellington A., had "a green thumb" and Claribel Clark Bevan inherited the "touch." In the "back yard" there was a vegetable garden which produced lush varieties during the growing season. Winter snows gently laid a white blanket over all and made the house look snug and cozy. Atop the ridge of the gabled roof was an iron weather vane that proudly revolved with the winds as it kept faithful watch spring, summer, autumn and winter, year after year.

There might have been at one time a shag shingle roof. There has always been a glistening white coat of paint. Dark green shutters sheltered windows. The narrow front porch seems to have been built "in" while the south and the west side porches may have been added. Each entrance beckons welcome.

Although there has never been a remodeling there has been a room or two added as the need arose with a growing family. Evidence of these changes are observed as one notices

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the off-angle window sills, the slanting door frames, the different widths of wood-work boards, and the uneven floors. A bedroom was "finished off" where the unloading space for the fire-logs had been. The original floor plan seems to provide for a bedroom and the parlor-livingroom across the east or front of the house. The other rooms are a big family room, a pantry, kitchen, storage or utility room, and an unfinished space one might call a woodshed. The second bedroom is "the finished off" one described. A narrow steep stairway, almost ladderlike, leads to the low attic; the center has a high enough ceiling and broad enough floor area to be used as a bedroom.

In these rooms where the highly-esteemed and beloved couple, Mr. and Mrs. Wellington A. Clark, and their granddaughter, Claribel, extended a cordial welcome and gracious hospitality, there lingers the same pleasant atmosphere.

Many of the furnishings today are the Clarks and placed where they had them or used them. Each item is tagged and registered in a ledger by number. Dates and identification, as to former ownership, have been requested from each donor so that there will be an authentic account to tell the visitors. Also, in each room is a poster listing the articles in that particular place.

A house, as it was built on the original site, stands as a memorial to the pioneer period and to the individuals who held high the standards of good citizenship and who by their service contributed richly to our heritage. Not only were they friends to all but by their daily life personified their religious and patriotic beliefs.

Thus is dedicated the "Old Homestead" as an historical place. May the future citizens continue to enjoy its hospitality and learn the story of life in that yesteryear by seeing the mementoes assembled. Welcome—thrice welcome.

(Submitted by Avis Bryant Brown [Mrs. Joseph E.], historical secretary of the Historical Association of Lake County.)

United States Census 1850

WINFIELD TOWNSHIP, LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA

Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Where From
1. Hiram Kingsbury	43	M	Farmer	came from New York
Fanny Kingsbury	39	F		came from New York
Pledias Kingsbury	12	F		came from New York
George A. Kingsbury	6	M		came from New York

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	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Where From
2.	Joseph Bray	25	M	Farmer	came from New York
	Anna Bray	24	F		came from New York
	Harriet Bray	5	F		came from New York
	Samuel Bray	3	M		born in Indiana
	Mary Bray	1	F		born in Indiana
3.	William Post	33	M	Farmer	came from Pennsylvania
	Julia Ann Post	23	F		came from Pennsylvania
	George Post	7	M		came from Pennsylvania
	William H. Post	3	M		born in Indiana
4.	Javias Peterson	48	M	Farmer	came from New York
	Hannah Peterson	41	F		came from Pennsylvania
	Joseph Peterson	18	M		came from Pennsylvania
	David Peterson	15	M		came from Pennsylvania
	Hiram Peterson	15	M		came from Pennsylvania
	Henry Peterson	12	M		came from Pennsylvania
	Isaac Peterson	8	M		came from Pennsylvania
	Elizabeth Peterson	8	F		came from Pennsylvania
	Deborah Peterson	5	M		came from Pennsylvania
	Nathaniel Peterson	2	M		came from Pennsylvania
5.	Charles Fisher	25	M	Farmer	came from Germany
	Sarah Fisher	23	F		came from Pennsylvania
6.	William Welch	50	M	Farmer	came from New York
	Elizabeth Welch	50	F		came from Canada
	James Welch	22	M		came from Canada
	William H. Welch	18	M		came from Canada
	Nelson Welch	16	M		came from Canada
	Connellax Welch	12	M		came from Canada
	Sharlott Welch	7	F		born in Indiana
7.	Daniel Borden	47	M	Farmer	came from Pennsylvania
	Elizabeth Borden	41	F		came from Pennsylvania
	George Borden	17	M		came from Pennsylvania
	Sharlott Borden	15	F		came from Ohio
	Susanna Borden	11	F		came from Ohio
	Samuel Borden	8	M		came from Ohio
	William H. Borden	4	M		came from Ohio
8.	Jacob Wise	33	M	Farmer	came from Pennsylvania
	Maria Wise	30	F		came from Pennsylvania
	Henry Wise	11	M		came from Ohio
	Cornellias Wise	9	M		came from Ohio
	James Wise	5	M		came from Ohio
	Laura Wise	3	F		came from Ohio
	George Wise	1	M		came from Ohio
	Rachel Ditty	14	F		came from Ohio
9.	Jeremy Hixon	62	M	Carpenter	came from Mass.
	Susan Hixon	58	F		came from Mass.
	Loren Hixon	24	M	Farmer	came from Pennsylvania
	Quincy Hixon	21	M		came from Pennsylvania
	Olive Rhea	32	F	Farmer	came from Pennsylvania
	Thomas Rhea	12	M		born in Indiana
	Hashei Gregg	37	M		came from New York
10.	Eveline Gregg	27	F	Farmer	came from Pennsylvania

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Where From
Amy Gregg	2	F		born in Indiana
Jeremy Gregg	1/12	M		born in Indiana
11. Silas Gregg	33	M	Farmer	came from New York
Matilda Gregg	29	F		came from Canada
Orilla Gregg	3	F		born in Indiana
Emma Gregg	1	F		born in Indiana
William Gregg	2/12	M		born in Indiana
12. Augustine Humphrey	57	M	Farmer	came from New York
Harriett A. Humphrey	49	F		came from Connecticut
Henry A. Humphrey	18	M		came from New York
George W. Humphrey	15	M		came from New York
Theron J. Humphrey	12	M		came from New York
Charles S. Humphrey	10	M		born in Indiana
12. Elizabeth McFarland	74	F		came from Ireland
Charles McFarland	26	M	Farmer	came from Ireland
Elizabeth Jack	16	F		came from Ireland
13. David McKnight	37	M	Farmer	came from Ireland
Catherine McKnight	37	F		came from Ireland
James McKnight	10	M		came from Pennsylvania
Alexander McKnight	8	M		came from Pennsylvania
Robert McKnight	7	M		came from Pennsylvania
David McKnight	5	M		came from Ohio
Elizabeth J. McKnight	3	F		came from Ohio
Margaret Ann McKnight	1	F		born in Indiana
14. William B. Nichols	50	M	Farmer	came from Rhode Island
Pamella Nichols	54	F		came from Connecticut
Alfred Nichols	27	M	Merchant	came from Connecticut
Henry A. Nichols	25	M		came from Connecticut
Mary Nichols	23	F		came from Rhode Island
15. Henry B. Ward	23	M	Farmer	came from Ohio
Delia Ward	23	F		came from Connecticut
Phebe M. Ward	21	F		came from Ohio
Fanny M. Ward	3	F		came from Ohio
16. Rowland Shear	52	M	Shoemaker	came from New York
Mary Ann Shear	38	F		came from New York
Harriett M. Shear	19	F		came from New York
Squire R. Shear	17	M	Farmer	came from New York
Lydia Ann Shear	15	F		came from New York
John W. Shear	12	M		came from New York
Elizabeth M. Shear	3	F		born in Indiana
17. John Akien	33	M	Farmer	came from Ireland
Jane Akien	33	F		came from Ireland
James H. Akien	9	M		came from Ohio
Robert Akien	6	M		came from Ohio
William Akien	4	M		came from Ohio
Margaret Akien	68	F		came from Ireland
18. William Reed	22	M	Farmer	came from Ireland
Ann Young	43	F		came from Pennsylvania
William Young	22	M		came from Canada

TWO YEAR PERIOD—1964-1966

Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Where From
Alexander Young	19	M		came from Canada
Phebe Young	13	F		came from Canada
Lydia Young	9	F		born in Indiana
19. George A. Woodbridge	54	M	Farmer	came from Connecticut
Jane M. Woodbridge	36	F		came from Ohio
Samuel G. Woodbridge	7/12	M		born in Indiana
Julia Anne Roe	13	F		born in Indiana
Martha McConnell	18	F		born in Indiana
William B. McConnell	11	M		born in Indiana
20. Elijah Berry	31	M	Farmer	came from Ohio
Sally Berry	25	F		came from New York
Elizabeth Berry	4	F		came from Ohio
Ralph Berry	2	M		came from Ohio
21. John Downing	51	M	Farmer	came from Kentucky
Martha Ann Downing	14	F		born in Indiana
Eunice Downing	12	F		born in Indiana
Mary Downing	10	F		born in Indiana
James Downing	22	M	Farmer	born in Indiana
Nancy Downing	20	F		came from Ohio
Cordelia Downing	2/12	F		born in Indiana
22. John Ball	33	M	Farmer	came from New York
Nancy Ball	34	F		born in Indiana
George M. Ball	10	M		born in Indiana
Mary Ball	8	F		born in Indiana
Joseph E. Ball	3	M		born in Indiana
James Ball	1	M		born in Indiana
Jane Glover	30	F		born in Indiana
23. Henry Dasen	30	M	Farmer	came from Pennsylvania
Mary Ann Dasen	41	F		came from Pennsylvania
John Dasen	16	M		came from Pennsylvania
Joseph Dasen	13	M		came from Pennsylvania
Abraham Dasen	11	M		came from Pennsylvania
Mary Dasen	9	F		came from Pennsylvania
Thomas Dasen	5	M		came from Pennsylvania
Edmond Dasen	1	M		born in Indiana
24. James Saunders	41	M	Farmer	came from Virginia
Mary Saunders	41	F		came from Pennsylvania
William Saunders	20	M		came from Pennsylvania
Catherine E. Saunders	18	F		came from Pennsylvania
Reuben Saunders	16	M		came from Pennsylvania
Anna M. Saunders	14	F		came from Ohio
James F. Saunders	12	M		came from Ohio
Benjamin F. Saunders	10	M		came from Ohio
Rachel G. Saunders	4	F		came from Ohio
John Y. Saunders	8	M		came from Ohio
25. Elizabeth Manwell	37	F		came from Canada
David Manwell	14	M		came from Canada
Mary Manwell	10	F		born in Indiana
Elizabeth Manwell	8	F		born in Indiana

TWO YEAR PERIOD—1964-1966

Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Where From
Amos Manwell	5	M		came from Canada
Robert Wood	33	M		came from Canada
26. Thomas Wat	60	M	Farmer	came from Virginia
Mary Wat	53	F		came from Pennsylvania
Edward Welch	10	M		came from Canada
27. Solomon Colby	36	M	Blacksmith	came from New York
Mary Colby	33	F		came from Canada
Sarah Jane Colby	12	F		came from Canada
Timothy Colby	4	M		born in Indiana
Leroy Colby	2	M		born in Indiana
28. Benjamin Soal	55	M	Farmer	came from Connecticut
Catherine Soal	52	F		came from Canada
29. John Wise	39	M	Farmer	came from Pennsylvania
Caroline Wise	31	F		came from Pennsylvania
Mary A. Wise	12	F		came from Ohio
Susanna Wise	9	F		came from Ohio
Benjamin Wise	7	M		came from Ohio
Martin Wise	8	M		came from Ohio
Samuel Wise	5	M		came from Ohio
John Wise	3	M		came from Ohio
Sharlott Wise	2	F		born in Indiana
30. Miles Williams	27	M	Farmer	came from New York
Emily Williams	30	F		came from New York
Mary S. Williams	7	F		came from Wisconsin
Pomeroy Williams	3	M		came from Wisconsin
Filenus Williams	1	M		born in Indiana
Oliver Williams	40	M		came from New York
Pomeroy Williams	13	M		came from Canada
31. John Fisher	39	M	Farmer	came from Germany
Elizabeth Fisher	37	F		came from Germany
John J. Fisher	13	M		came from Ohio
Elizabeth Fisher	11	F		came from Ohio
Frederick Fisher	9	M		came from Ohio
Jacob Fisher	7	M		came from Ohio
Martha Fisher	5	F		came from Ohio
Phillip Fisher	4	M		came from Ohio
Washington Fisher	2	M		came from Ohio
32. Samuel Shaw	60	M	Farmer	came from New York
Sarah Shaw	54	F		came from New Jersey
Ezra Shaw	33	M		came from New Jersey
Jonathan Shaw	24	M		came from Canada
Lemise Shaw	22	M		came from Canada
Olive Shaw	20	F		came from Canada
Warren Shaw	18	M		came from Canada
Orin Shaw	16	M		came from Canada
Solomon Shaw	11	M		came from Michigan
33. Benjamin Welch	48	M	Farmer	came from New York
Rebecca Ann Welch	37	F		came from New York
Sarah Ann Welch	16	F		came from Canada
James Welch	15	M		came from Canada

TWO YEAR PERIOD—1964-1966

Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Where From
Benjamin Welch	13	M		came from Canada
Masando Welch	9	M		came from Canada
Sharlott Welch	7	F		came from Canada
Malinda Welch	5	F		born in Indiana
Andrew J. Welch	1	M		born in Indiana
34. John Mutesler	30	M	Farmer	born in Indiana
Mary Ann Mutesler	24	F		came from Ohio
35. George Wise	39	M	Farmer	came from Pennsylvania
Mary M. Wise	35	F		came from Pennsylvania
Christian Wise	14	M		came from Ohio
Nathaniel Wise	11	M		came from Ohio
Susanna Wise	8	F		came from Ohio
Mary M. Wise	4	F		came from Ohio
Catherine Wise	1	F		born in Indiana
36. Anthony Ditty (Diddle)	36	M	Farmer	came from Pennsylvania
Elizabeth Ditty	29	F		came from Pennsylvania
William H. Ditty	9	M		came from Ohio
Mary Ann Ditty	7	F		came from Ohio
Amanda Ditty	6	F		came from Ohio
Francis Ditty	4	M		came from Ohio
Sarah Ditty	2	F		came from Ohio
37. Smith Larr	28	M	Farmer	came from Virginia
Mery J. Larr	27	F		came from New York
William H. Larr	5	M		came from Ohio
Mary Ann Larr	1	F		born in Indiana
38. James Burge	36	M	Farmer	came from New York
Adeline Burge	39	F		came from New York
Jane A. Burge	11	F		born in Indiana
Orin Burge	9	M		born in Indiana
Hersey J. Burge	5	F		born in Indiana
Joseph D. Burge	3	M		born in Indiana
Milo Burge	15	M		came from New York
Nancy Schroll	18	M		came from Ohio
39. George Cunningham	31	M	Farmer	came from Canada
Elizabeth Cunningham	19	F		came from Pennsylvania
William Cunningham	1	M		born in Indiana
Truman Cunningham	5/12	M		born in Indiana
Polly Cunningham	65	F		came from N. Hamp.
James Cunningham	28	M	Farmer	came from Canada

(Contributed by ALICE W. SWANSON, Valparaiso, Indiana.)

Winfield Township

This is a complete story of Winfield Township as given in the reminiscences and prepared papers for the second quarterly program, February 13, 1965. About eighty enthusiastic members and friends assembled in the Winfield School Build-

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

ing which was to be abandoned as were the Palmer and the LeRoy buildings on February 15, when they were to move into the recently completed Winfield Township consolidated school building.

HISTORY OF WINFIELD

This inscription, on a metal and wooden marker on a post in the south and to the west side of the Winfield schoolyard, has been deciphered by Mrs. Carl Sapper: "WINFIELD TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED IN 1843. NAMED FOR GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT OF MEXICO WAR FAME. THE FIRST SETTLER, JEREMY HIXON, 1838, LANDED AT A POINT WHICH IS NOW THE VILLAGE OF WINFIELD."

The first school was a one-room frame building. It was called the Dublin school because the majority of the patrons were Irish immigrants. The present brick structure bears the date of 1917. Rooms and the basement for assembly met the needs of the community.

Winfield, as a village, had considerable activity in its early years. There was a postoffice, a store which sold both groceries and dry goods, a church (Methodist origin but no discrimination as to denomination in welcoming people), and the schoolhouse. At various times there was a blacksmith shop. William Heick, a life-long resident, recalled that in those very early days the "village smithy," by the name of Deeter, made the charcoal that he used in the forge. He made a large pile of old stumps of trees, set them on fire; the green wood burned slowly, then at the proper stage of the burning he doused them with water. From this partially burned wood the pieces of charcoal were lifted out and piled beside the forge. As a boy he "hung around" the "shack" to watch "old man" Deeter shoe horses and weld rods. He would pull the red hot irons out of the fire and with a huge sledge hammer pound the straight pieces into the needed shapes. The flying sparks were like fireworks and his accurate blows "intrigued me." Also, he told the reason for the name "skunk school." The open space under the floor was a favorite home of families of skunks. They seemed to move back as fast as they were chased out.

Two weighing stations, one for grain and the other for milk, became business centers after the Erie Railroad was built. The "milk train" came without fail at 7:15 A.M. to pick up the cans of fresh milk to be hauled to Chicago. The scheduled time was so accurate that the people set their clocks

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when they heard the whistle.

The village of several dwellings was never incorporated.

HISTORY OF PALMER

Contributed by MRS. ALBERT WEILER

Indian Territory was organized May 17, 1800. Indiana was admitted to the Union on December 11, 1816. The "Ten Mile" strip on the northern end was purchased in 1826. Lake County was purchased in 1832. It was surveyed in 1834. The first settlers came in October of that year.

I have a school grant, from the government, of 640 acres, dated April 17, 1816.

In 1879 the Chicago and the Atlantic Railroad bought a right-of-way across Winfield Township. The town of Palmer was founded November 20, 1882. Dennis Palmer donated the land where the depot and milk shed were built. He owned the first store in the 1880s and my father, Levi Phillips, built and owned the second store in the 1890s. Other storekeepers who followed were Niel Wise, Clayton Stewart, Claussen Brothers (Herman and Gustav), Fred Krull, Elmer Griffen, and Jerry Lukin. Others were Alfred Hittle, Scott Smith, Theodore Topel, Archie Reed, Ernest Everett, James Murray, Viola Weiler, and Robert Schroeder. No store is maintained today. One building was sold and became a residence.

November 20, 1891, the Indiana Pipe Line Company bought a right-of-way through the township. In 1893 a second line was laid and the third one in 1914.

Our first blacksmith shop was built at Heick's corner by James Wilkinson. On June 23, 1891, he moved to Palmer in a building at the corner of Palmer Road and the Chicago Atlantic Railroad. He bought out the other blacksmith shop, east of his own home, which he sold to Jerry Riley in 1914. This shop and the house just east burned. Riley rebuilt his shop which still stands.

The first postoffice was in the general store operated and owned by Dennis Palmer. Fred Krull had the second location. Now we have a rural delivery from Crown Point.

The first school was built in 1842 in section 21 on Eagle Creek, the property of the Sonnenberg family. It was used until 1850. The second was built of brick, one room, which was used until 1914. The third was built south of this one, a

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two-room building which burned down in 1935. The present building replaced it on the same site. Consolidation transfers them February 15 to the 14-room Winfield Township brick modern building.

In the 1890s the first telephone line, about two miles in length, was connected to the homes of Levi Hutton and Levi Phillips. Neighbors tied into the line and thus it became the Palmer Telephone Company, independently operated and owned by the farmers. In the 1900s a switchboard was installed which was connected with Crown Point, Hebron, the Portage Home and Farmers' line servicing about a five-mile-square area. Mrs. Dave Clay, the operator, was paid \$1.00 per day and her fuel for twenty-four hour service. Other homes in which service was given after that were Mrs. Marie Martin McMillan and Goodwin Westbay. This line was discontinued when the Illinois Bell Telephone Company bought the franchise.

The first church was built at Heick's Corner by the Methodists. Later it was moved to the Deer Creek community. It was an important point of the circuit for many years. After the members transferred to communities elsewhere the building was bought by Phil Schmidt and moved to his farm, a short distance west, and is now used as a garage.

The first doctor was Levi Aldridge Cass who lived in Cassville, later called LeRoy. He lived at Hickory Point, long ago, which was deserted as to business activities. He is buried in Salem Cemetery, Porter County. Dr. Homer Iddings, of the Merrillville area, and Dr. Blackstone, of Crown Point, answered calls in the following years.

Pioners of Winfield Township, whose names suggest locations of Palmer, LeRoy and Winfield, are: John Blakeman, from England, 1851; Roxie Williams and her children, Caroline, Olive and Charles; Hannah J. Miller and daughter, Amanda, who married Jacob Steinhilber.

Arriving in 1852 were John Patton, of Pennsylvania; Eliza Jane Dixon; Joseph Patton; Phoebe Folsom and daughters, Olive and Ida May, who married Lincoln Blakeman; also, Eliza Foster and daughters, Hattie and Jennie, who married Edward Muzzall.

In 1853 Reuben Hipsley, a German, and his wife; Marilda Dettrick and daughters, Ida F., Lucille M., and Rilla Blanche, arrived. Also arriving were William H. Vansciver (Holland),

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

and his wife; Kate Patton and daughters, Della, who married Dr. Wm. Houk, and Dana, who married Clarence Quinn.

Dennis Palmer came from Massachusetts in 1854 along with his wife; Mary Wilson and son, Richard; Richard Palmer; Mary Fargo (Mrs.); Mark Palmer and his wife; May E. F. Parsonage, Lois and Boy. (Note—Includes children of later date than arrival, in each case of entry.)

In 1862 Joseph Beattie, who married Gertrude C. Holton, arrived.

In 1865 Levi Hutton (English), who married Gertrude Feiler, and their children, Ida, who married Levi Phillips, Lydia, who married Albert Levis, and James, arrived.

Arriving in 1868 were Samuel A. Love (Scotch-Irish), who married Ellen Jane Mundell; they had John, William, Samuel, Mary A., who married A. M. Phillips, James H., and Peter K. James H. Love married Sallie B. McKnight and their daughters are Rose and Mary Ellen. John E. Love came in 1870 and married Martha Jones. That year Herman Batterman (German), who married Anna Borger and had Johanna, Julius, Maggie, Edwin, Alvin, and Edna, arrived.

People, whose time of arrival I do not know, are: Frank Hathaway, Frank Strickland, Archie McMillan (Scotch), Mr. Modehawk, Raymond Sherbourne, John Gordon, John Turner, Clark Hough, August Sonnenberg, George Merling, Mrs. Marginson, George Crisman, Otto Krull, James Wilkinson, Albert Ziese, George Norton, William Thompson, George Wise, Mirl Durbin, George Melcher, Rudolph Blank, Emil Thoman, Herman Claussen, Gusts Claussen, Fred Krull, George and James Murray, William Wickman, Dave Clay, Mr. Kronrady, Henry Bussellberg, William Batterman, Levi and James Hutton, Albert Lewis, Mr. Schlecht, Irvin Williams, John Fisherm, Erve Baird, Charles Lane, Morgan Porch, Hiram Porch, Joe Sherburne, Henry Hopp, Edward Hopp, Harvey Hathaway, Henry Baum, and Basil Stanley.

Four houses in Palmer, that were built over a hundred years ago, are two built by Dennis Palmer, one each by Jim Wilkinson and Bill Wickman. Living in these houses today are Maynard Dykes, Arthur Prentice, Winston McClure, and Mrs. Edward Gramenz.

An interesting summary is derived from an old ledger that was found in one of the old store buildings and given to the association to add to their museum collection. On the in-

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

ner front of the hardback leatherlike cover is the name of Richard Palmer, 1867. Although the majority of entries are those of justices of the peace and constables in Winfield Township, business seems to have been completed in the Porter County courts, Valparaiso, with dates from March 27, 1843, through July 6, 1875. Due to typical pioneer frugality, because the record does not have consecutive dates, or even years, every available line is used.

Receipts are sewed to several pages. One receipt date is August 13, 1832, or 1852, from George A. Woodbridge, per hand of James M. Buel. It is for seven dollars on a judgment from the docket of A. John Ball against said Woodbridge and in favor of the estate of I. Hammel, deceased. Seneca Ball, of the estate of I. Hammel, deceased. Jno. Ball J. P. (seal). About fifty entries have been deciphered. Many of the names Mrs. Weiler has listed appear on the dockets.

A form, completely filled out, is for a marriage license: Charles Walsh—and Lavina. Lake County, November 17, 1873. W. W. Cheshire, Clerk of the Court, Lake County, Indiana, was found between that date's pages.

HISTORY OF LEROY

Mrs. Minnie Keene sent this brief account of LeRoy. It was read by Mrs. Ruth Bacon:

"In 1865 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchased the right-of-way through the north end of Cassville as the village was called. It entered from the northwest with a southeast trend toward Hebron, and on to the city of Logansport. This was called the Cincinnati Airline, then the Panhandle. Today it is known as "The Pennsy," sort of a spur from the main line of the Pennsylvania system out of Chicago. Thus the heyday of LeRoy began as a shipping point for the farmers to send grain and hay, in particular, to the markets in Chicago. Thousands of tons of produce were processed here at the elevators and storage barns for hay. A hay-press was in constant operation.

"There were three general merchandise stores and the postoffice was located in one of them. The merchant acted as the distributor. Love and Baldwin were two of the store owners. There was an implement shop, a blacksmith shop and a creamery. Cream was made into butter which was an item for shipment. Today the popular business of the highway is the garage and a snack restaurant.

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"The United Presbyterian Church building stood a few rods west of the north-south main street. It was served by the Hebron minister, Rev. J. N. Buchanan, who had at least forty-five years of ministry, and Rev. Barnes, his successor. When the congregation became too small the members either transferred to Crown Point or placed their membership with the Methodist Church which was located on the present site, on the east side of Main Street, a block or so south of State Highways Nos. 8 and 53.

"The schoolhouse was across the railroad tracks, a block or so east of the turn, across from the big elevator at the north end of the tracks. The brick building, similar to the Palmer and Winfield buildings, will be sold after the school children are moved into the new consolidated Winfield Township School. LeRoy is busy enough with access to the outside world to be a very pleasantly home-like neighborhood. One store and a garage and filling station fill the needs. Dr. Levi A. Cass owned vast acreage, including the settlement, so it was called Cassville. It was named LeRoy for an unknown reason."

A fitting conclusion to the afternoon program was a paper prepared by May Homier and read by Mrs. Raymond Sherburne about Hickory Point, a one-time promising cross-roads settlement to the north and east of LeRoy near the Porter County line and the Lake Eliza Road. Only a sadly neglected cemetery, with a very few headstones to mark the spot, remains to remind the passerby of that pioneer settlement which had a church, a school and a store.

A pauper cemetery, about midway between Winfield and the Lake County Home, at one time had twenty-three unmarked graves. No burials have taken place since 1895. The location has no identification other than depressions on the hillsides. It is north of the country road.

Historical Markers of Lake County

1. INDIANA STATE BOUNDARY, NORTHWEST MARKER, Three Hundred Feet South of Lake Michigan Between Hammond and Chicago, Stone Construction, No Visible Markings.
2. KENNEY HOMESTEAD SITE, S.R. 2, East of Lowell in Yard of Indian Trail Grange Hall, Bronze Plaque, 1965.
3. SANDERS CEMETERY, Site of First Schoolhouse in County, Three Miles East on First Blacktop Road East of S.R. 2

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

- and U.S. 41, Bronze Plaque, Sanders Clan. 1941, County Centennial Memorial.
4. FIRST CHURCH BUILDING IN COUNTY, Capuchin Seminary Grounds, Burr Street, Schererville.
 5. YE OLD HOMESTEAD, First Clapboard Dwelling, 227 South Court Street, Crown Point, Lake County Historical Association.
 6. MCGWINN INDIAN VILLAGE, 276 East Sixty-eighth Street, Merrillville, Bronze on Boulder, Lake County Historical Association.
 7. FIRST COUNTY PHYSICIAN LOCATION, S.R. 330, One-third Mile West of S.R. 55, Women's Auxiliary, Lake County Medical Society.
 8. SITE OF BRASS TAVERN, 1154 Ridge Road, Munster, Bronze on Boulder, D.A.R., 1952.
 9. SITE OF SOLON ROBINSON CABIN, 105 N. Court Street, Crown Point, D.A.R.
 10. THE GREAT SAUK (SAC) TRAIL, Part of Transcontinental Trail, 73rd Avenue, Entrance and Exit to Homer Iddings, Ross Township School, Merrillville, Indiana; Indiana Sesquicentennial Commission, 1967.

Lake County Fair Display

By MRS. WM. J. VANDERLAAN

The 114th Lake County Fair, celebrating Indiana's Sesquicentennial, was held August 20 through 27, 1966. Richard Harrigan, serving as our county sesquicentennial chairman, procured permission to put the first combined Historical Societies display in the 40-foot by 60-foot "Pit" area of the Fine Arts Building. Mrs. Wm. J. Vanderlaan accepted the job of chairman for the displays with Mrs. Joseph E. Brown, co-chairman.

The theme chosen was "LAKE COUNTY HISTORY AT A GLANCE." The "focal point," was an easel with the poem, "LAKE COUNTY," by Mrs. Cordie (Bessie) Kenney. "Center Oasis," was beautifully and artistically handled by Rust Nursery, a nurseryman in Crown Point since 1919. Societies participating, their topic for display, and department heads were:

Lake County Historical Society: "Flora and Fauna and

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Early Agriculture," Mrs. T. W. Haney, Mrs. Joseph E. Brown, Mrs. Cordie Kenney, Mrs. Henry Tribbey.

Hobart Historical Society: "Art and Artisans," Mrs. Carl Pleake, Mrs. Phillip Stafford.

Gary Historical Society: "Household Items and Children's Toys," Robert I. Craig, Jr., Walter Pickart, Sr.

East Chicago Historical Society: "Steel Mills and East Chicago," Mrs. Rose G. Levan.

Hammond Historical Society: "Civil War," Warren Reeder, John Wilhelm.

Frank J. Fehring served as our Fair Board advisor; Mrs. Charles T. Reed, Fine Arts Building supervisor; Mr. Busselburg and Mr. Wonderink, Fair ground and building maintenance.

Homer Miller, through the efforts of the Fair Board, painted all signs.

The generous efforts of all members can best be acclaimed by the complete list of items given for display. Listed by Societies, giving item, followed by donor:

LAKE COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Flora and Fauna, taken from History of T. H. Ball—Mrs. Joseph E. Brown.

3 ft. x 6 ft. map, 1840?, Solon Robinson map drawn over a 1966 Lake County Map—Drawn by Mrs. W. J. Vanderlaan.

Printed Pictures for Display—Emert Graper

Wild Mallard and Duck, Stuffed

Albino Muskrat, Stuffed

Mink, Stuffed

Two Red Tailed Hawks

Horned Owl—Emert Graper

Driftwood—Mrs. Joseph E. Brown

Stone Frog 'Dan'l Webster'—Mrs. Joseph E. Brown

Hornet's Nest—Mrs. Joseph Wein, C.P.

Barn Swallow Nest—Mrs. Joseph Wein, C.P.

Oriole's Nest—Mrs. Joseph Wein, C.P.

Gold Finch Nest—Mrs. Joseph Wein, C.P.

Red Winged Black Bird Nest—George Schultz, C.P.

Grasses, Plants, Branches, Etc.—Nettie Barman, C.P.

Broad Blade Hay Knife—Mr. and Mrs. Merritt D. Metz, Lowell

Steelyard-Scale—Mr. and Mrs. Merritt D. Metz, Lowell

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

- Two Bushel Canvas Grain Sack—Mr. and Mrs. Merritt D. Metz, Lowell
Flail—For Threshing Grain—Mr. and Mrs. Merritt D. Metz, Lowell
Wooden Grain Fork—Mr. and Mrs. Merritt D. Metz, Lowell
One Horse Cultivator—Mr. and Mrs. Merritt D. Metz, Lowell
Hand Cultivator—Mr. and Mrs. Merritt D. Metz, Lowell
Wheel Barrow Seeder—Mr. and Mrs. Merritt D. Metz, Lowell
Broad Blade Hay Knife—Mr. and Mrs. Nick Wirtz, C.P.
Cast Iron Post Mall—Mr. and Mrs. Nick Wirtz, C.P.
Mattock—Mr. and Mrs. Nick Wirtz, C.P.
Grain Cradle—Scythe—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ballou, Lowell
Wood Beam Walking Plow—William A. Becker, C.P.
Bow Drill Seeder—Fred Smith, Hobart
Hand Seeder, 1903—Emert H. Graper, Winfield Twp.
Reed Basket with Lid Attached 1870-1880—Mrs. Joseph E. Brown
Wooden Hay Rake, Used 1860-1922—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Brown, C.P.
Split Woven Basket with Lid, 1900-1915—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Brown, C.P.
Buggy Whip, 1900-1935—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Brown, C.P.
Wooden Beam Plow—Mr. and Mrs. Marion Isaacs, Valpo.
Grinding Wheel—Hand Made—Mr. and Mrs. Marion Isaacs, Valpo.
Hoe, Hand Made—Mr. and Mrs. Marion Isaacs, Valpo.
Broad Axe—Mr. and Mrs. Marion Isaacs, Valpo.
Grain Planter—Mr. and Mrs. Marion Isaacs, Valpo.
Garden Hoe—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Vanderlaan, C.P.
Garden Cultivator—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Vanderlaan, C.P.
Ox Yoke Complete—Jack Shreve
Wooden Walking Plow—Jack Shreve
Cow Bell—Jack Shreve
Double Bit Axe—Jack Shreve
Ox Shoes—Mr. and Mrs. Marion Isaacs, Valpo.
Sand Stone Wet Grinding Wheel—R. E. Sanford, C.P.
2 Wood Augers—Mrs. Bessie Kenney, Lowell
Cast Iron Post Mall—Mrs. Bessie Kenney, Lowell
Rope Block and Tackle—Mrs. Bessie Kenney, Lowell
Wooden Hay Rake—Mrs. John Schneider, Schneider, Ind.
Tobacco, Plant—Mrs. John Schneider, Schneider, Ind.
Spring Seat—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Homfeld, Lowell
Wooden Pin for Framing Box—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Homfeld, Lowell
Mallet for Driving Wooden Pin—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Homfeld, Lowell

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Fairbanks Scale, Date 1877—Mrs. John Schneider, Schneider, Ind.

Fur Pelts—Emert Graper, Winfield, Twp.

Shaker Bench—Mr. and Mrs. R. Langbehn, Hobart

Hand Axe—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Brush Axe—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Sledge Hammer—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Wood Splitting Wedge—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Cross Cut Saw—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Buck Saw—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Adz—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Lightning Hay Knife—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Modified Lightning Hay Knife—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Iron Sickle—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Neck Yoke—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Single Tree—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Horn Seeder—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Cyclone Seeder—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Corn Knife—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Corn Knife—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Hay Hook—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Cane Knife—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Hand Weeder—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Hand Garden Tool—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Weather Vane Lightning Rod—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Bell Hog Scraper—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Funnel-Hook Hog Scraper, 2—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Corn Husking Peg—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Corn Husker—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Hand Husking Hook—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Calf Weaner—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Baling Twine—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Hog Hook—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Cow Kickers—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Garden Hoe Head—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Hay Fork—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

Pick Axe—Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Handy, C.P.

HOBART HISTORICAL SOCIETY

ITEMS, FOLLOWED BY DONOR OR ARTIST

Martin Luther—George Earle Art Gallery

Announcing George Earle Art Gallery—George Earle Art Gallery

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

Old Hobart Mill—Mrs. Robert Krull
Trinity Lutheran Church—Kay Frederiksen
Tile Factory—Grace Sherburne
Old Hobart Mill—Helen Rose McGinnis
Unfinished Bridge—Charles Johnson
“Grapes”—George Stocker
Pages from “Aurora” Illustrated by Dalia Messick
Looking West Across Lake George—Herbert Day
Stone Arches—Herbert Day
Bale’s Island—Herbert Day
Deep River West of Wisconsin Bridge—Herbert Day
Broadside Advertising Old Mill for Sale—By George Earle

WHEELRIGHT’S TOOLS

“The Traveler” Measure, Spoke Dog, Hub, Bowsaw, Marking Gage, Draw Knife, Spoke Shave, Jack Plane, Calipers, Partially Completed Wheel and Exerta Staves, Mortise, Reamer Tools, Molding Plane

BLACKSMITH’S TOOLS

Anvil (Hardy), Blacksmith’s Hammer, Farriers Chisel, Tongs—Several Sizes, Swage and Swage Bottom Tool, Hoof Knives
Barrel-Cut Tool Kit with Nails, Cleats, Tools for Adjusting and Several Size Shoes

CARPENTER TOOLS

Loggers and splitters Tools, Carpentry and Carving Tools
Grappling Hooks, Froe (Knives), Carvers Rabbetts, Planes—Several Sizes, Carpenter’s Marker, Froe Club, Carpenter’s Hand Axe

Bullet Mould
Candle Mould
1877 Lithograph Showing Locations of Hobart Industries
Example of Terra Cotta and Photographs of Factory
Replica of Wooden House

GARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Phonograph with Horn—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Homfeld
Soda Pop Bottle, Photo Album, Iron, Flutting Iron, Cold-slaw Cutter, Wooden Toy Wagon, Child’s Wicker Love Seat, Bank “Punch and Judy,” Bank Cash Register, China Head Doll, Baseball Catcher’s Mask, Post Card Album, High Lace Shoes—2 Pairs, Tricycle

TWO YEAR PERIOD—1964-1966

School Slate, Edison Phonograph with Cover, Flat Iron, Cast Iron Grill, Potato Masher, Child's Folding Chair, Bank, Bank Dove, Kerosene Lamp, Rocking Cradle, Wicker Baby Buggy, Wooden Boot Jack, Paper Doll Display, Steel Folding Chair

EAST CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Many Pictures of Steel Mills
Pictures of Steel Making
Early Dwellings in East Chicago

HAMMOND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Union Cartridge Belt and Box—Gordon Whitney
1862 Confederate Enfield Rifle—Gordon Whitney
1860 Union Repeating Spencer Rifle—Gordon Whitney
Union Cavalry Sword—Gordon Whitney
Union Enlisted Man's Cap—Gordon Whitney
1862 Whitney Revolver—Gordon Whitney
Union Bayonet—Gordon Whitney
Slave Public Notice—Gordon Whitney
1864 Campaign Poster—Gordon Whitney
Collection of Confederate Bills—Gordon Whitney
Vicksburg Newspaper for July 2, 1863—Mrs. Avis Brown (Joseph E.)
An Original Lincoln Note and Signature—Warren A. Reeder, Jr.
Copy of the "Vidette," Signed by John Morgan—Warren A. Reeder, Jr.
Proclamation Printed by John Morgan—Warren A. Reeder, Jr.
First U.S. Draft Order, Signed by Abraham Lincoln—Warren A. Reeder, Jr.
New Testament, Signed by Gen. Robert E. Lee and Adm. Raphael Semmes—Warren A. Reeder, Jr.
Slave Chains—Warren A. Reeder, Jr.
Stonewall Jackson's Bible—Warren A. Reeder, Jr.
John Brown's Bible—Warren A. Reeder, Jr.
Photostat of Note of Lexington Sabbath School—Warren A. Reeder, Jr.
Civil War Picture—Warren A. Reeder, Jr.
John Brown's Will—Warren Reeder
Civil War Enlisted Man's Shirt—Gordon Whitney
Book of Civil War Songs—Mrs. Avis Brown (Joseph E.)
Minie Balls—Thirteen—Warren Reeder

It is with pride I give this report that all items, to the

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

best of my knowledge, were returned without loss, theft or breakage.

BROCHURE

At the request of Richard Harrigan, chairman of the Lake County Commission for the Indiana Sesquicentennial Celebration in 1966, a souvenir publicity folder was produced. He submitted a sample entitled "Twenty Miracle Miles."

The historical secretary assembled themes from our Lake County files that would be typical of the annals of the growth of the county. These were briefly depicted and the desire to have pen sketches rather than photographs prompted the solicitation of assistance from Paul Georges, instructor in the art department of the Crown Point High School. Under his direction the beautiful and comprehensive folder was the fruit of the student's labor.

Mr. Georges assigned the themes as a special classroom lesson. These students each selected the subject that was preferable.

Page 1—Front, "Historical Facts and Legends of Lake County, Indiana, 1834-1966. The Three Court Houses" is a pen sketch by Judy Tullis and Donald Harrison.

Page 2—"The Land of Promise" is a pen sketch by Joann Jewett.

Page 3—"The First Church Building" by Glenn Santner.

Pages 4 and 5—"Indian Trails Through Lake County—A Map," sketch made by Donald Harrison.

Page 6—"Timothy H. Ball—School Days" by Judy Tullis.

Page 7—"The Three Creeks Monument" by Glenn Santner.

Page 8—"City of the Century" by Barb Hanlon.

The artist's concept and perfection of detail is remarkable. The highest tribute is paid to these young artists and congratulations are extended with hope for success in the future in the field of art. Sincere appreciation goes to Mr. Georges and these girls and boys for the excellent contribution that they have made to our historical records.

The editors, L. E. Laney and Son, were most helpful in working out details, such as the unusual folding to avoid past-

TWO YEAR PERIOD—1964-1966

ing or stapling of the pages and the brown ink which makes it more pleasing to the eye. Sincere appreciation and thanks for your personal interest.

Inasmuch as the statewide local program's expense had to be borne by each sponsor, this project became a steady source of income. Not only was the expense of printing the brochures paid for but the other incidentals that occurred. Two thousand copies were made. A donation of twenty-five cents was asked for each copy.

The beauty of the brochure, the excellence of the pen sketches, the concise comments with each theme combined to make it a very popular souvenir during the sesquicentennial celebration.

MRS. JOSEPH E. BROWN, Historical Secretary

MEMBERSHIP

The Constitution, of "The Old Settlers and Historical Association of Lake County" as adopted at the annual meeting in 1903, has been our directive. Article 3, "The members shall be pioneers and their descendants (it being understood that those are counted as pioneers who made settlements in the county up to and including 1840). Also, other citizens who have resided in the county twenty-five years."

At the September 1, 1951, annual meeting Article 3 was amended—add, "All other persons shall be eligible to membership as associate members." By mutual consent of the membership this barrier has been lifted and anyone who is personally interested in the fellowship that "history of Lake County" brings to him or her is welcome to join.

The payment of annual dues at the time of registration is the prerequisite. At present the fee is one dollar (\$1.00).

The membership varies in personnel and in number each year.

The area of Lake County, when organized, was divided into three townships, North, Center, South. Today there are eleven townships. This fact does not alter the situation; the representation remains a county-wide affair. It has always uniformly covered the county although the keenest interest continues to be with the rural and small-town people.

The grand success of the centennial celebration of the

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

arrival of the first settlers in 1834, which was sponsored by our society in August, 1934, was promoted by a committee that represented the citizens in every township.

The treasurer-registrar report for the 1935 annual meeting noted addresses in East Chicago, Whiting, Indiana Harbor, Hammond, Gary, Hobart, LeRoy, Cedar Lake, Creston, Schneider, Griffith, Merrillville, and Crown Point. Former residents, who continue to hold membership who were registered that day, were Mr. Kingsbury, Boise, Idaho; Alexander Fuller, Santa Ana, California; and Mrs. Jennie Wells Lehman, Winter Haven, Florida. Mrs. Lehman is our only life-member; her father gave her the membership and Timothy Horton Ball issued the card.

Interest had been so keenly stimulated by the celebration that ninety-two names were entered that year—1935. The next year there were one hundred and forty-one enrolled; in 1937 a sharp decline to sixty-three and so on; like the crest of the waves of our Lake Michigan there has been a variance. The 1966 list was ninety.

From the records in "the permanent recording secretary book," the loose leaves of registration, one registrar's hard-back book, and several annual membership booklets that have been found, the following "Roster," 1934-1966, has been compiled.

The historical secretary is aware that there may be omissions of names, that it may not have complete and accurate addresses, but considering that thirty-two years have passed and that the material has been scattered, the roster will be interesting reading.

Comparison of the 1935 and 1966 membership lists shows that five people maintained continuous membership during that time.

The archives of the Historical Association contain these books, records, relics, and documents that are being collected. The historical secretary and the custodian are responsible for their safekeeping.

ROSTER OF MEMBERSHIP—1934-1966

The membership list is built by payment of annual dues. This list has been compiled from the membership booklets published for the years 1934-39, 1940, 1943, and 1944; loose leaves dated 1941 and 1948; from a registration book used

TWO YEAR PERIOD—1964-1966

during the years 1949 through 1959; from the treasurer's lists dated 1960 and 1965-66. These names are copied as they are entered; location is omitted in several entries; alphabetical order checks on repetition; they are not in chronological entry.

Name, Location

Adams, Hester Little, Mrs.
Adams, Ruby Carter
Adkins, Rev. Thomas H., Crown Point
Ahlgren, Oscar, Whiting
Albertson, Donald
Alexion, Harry Z., Gary
Alger, Mrs. Fran, Griffith
Alger, Ivan, Griffith
Alger, Lena, Griffith
Allman, Amos, Crown Point
Allman, Anna (Mrs. Claud), Crown Point
Allman, Miss Ruth, Crown Point
Anchors, Mrs. A. L., Gary
Andrews (or Anders), D., Hammond
Andrews (or) Frazier, Hammond
Armantrout, Mrs. Guy, Crown Point
* * *
Bach, Mrs. William, Hobart
Bacon, Mrs. James, LeRoy
Bacon, Mrs. Ruth, LeRoy
Bailey, Alice (Mrs. E.), Lowell
Bailey, Earl, Lowell
Bailey, Mrs. Ray, Lowell
Bailey, Ray, Lowell
Bailey, Miss May, Lowell
Koza Setsuka, guest, 1958, Tokyo, Japan
Bailey, Julia (Mrs. G.), Lowell
Bailey, George B., Lowell
Baird, Edna Dinwiddie, Kansas City, Mo.
Baird, Joseph, Crown Point
Baldwin, Berta S. (Mrs. J.), Crown Point
Baldwin, J. Jay, Crown Point
Ball, Ijunia, Cedar Lake
Barber, Mrs. Ella Taylor, Creston
Bargfeldt, Mrs. Harry, Gary
Bargfeldt, Harry, Gary
Barman, Miss Nettie, Crown Point
Baughman, Mrs. Amelia, Lowell
Baughman, Henry L., Lowell
Beach, Mrs. Cora Bothwell, Griffith
Beatty, Mrs. Eleanor, Griffith
Becker, Judge Lawrence, East Chicago
Becker, Mabel Bacon (Mrs. W.), Crown Point

Becker, William, Crown Point
Beckman, John, Hammond
Beckhardt, Floy Vincent, Crown Point
Beckhardt, Arthur, Crown Point
Beckman, Geneva B (Mrs. Herman C.), Cedar Lake
Beier, Mrs. Vesper
Belman, Mrs. Wm. C., Hammon
Belman, William C., Hammon
Benjamin, Miss Edna, Los Angeles
Bently, Mrs. Alice
Berens, John, Dyer
Bevan, Claribelle Clark, Crown Point
Bevan, James A., Crown Point
Bibler, Allison A., Crown Point
Bieker, Clara M., Crown Point
Biechecher, Monte, Cedar Lake
Blachly, Mrs. Walter, Gary
Blachley, Walter, Gary
Black, Charles Edward, Crown Point
Black, Loretta S. (Mrs. C. E.), Crown Point
Black, James, Lowell
Black, Mrs. Robert, Lowell
Blackstone, Dr. John K., Crown Point
Bomberger, da Griffen (Mrs. L.L.), Hammond
Bomberger, Loudon L., Hammond
Bothwell, Mrs. Lella, Crown Point
Boyd, Mrs. George, Merrillville
Boyd, George, Merrillville
Borman, Mrs. Frank, Tolleston
Borman, Frank, Tolleston
Bracken, Laura, Hobart
Brannon, Amos, Lowell
Brannon, Beulah Plummer, Lowell
Braun, August, Gary
Braun, Otilie, Gary
Breyfogle, Mary (Mrs. L.), Crown Point
Breyfogle, Ruth, Crown Point
Brown, Mrs. Avis Bryant, Crown Point
Brown, Joseph E., Crown Point
Brown, Mabel (Mrs. Neil), Crown Point
Brown, Matthew J., Eagle Creek Twp.

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

- Brown, Miss Ruby J., Crown Point
 Brown, J. Holton, Crown Point
 Brownell, Beatrice G., Lowell
 Brownell, Carl, Lowell
 Brownell, Clara V., Hammond
 Brownell, Frances P. (Mrs. Earl), Lowell
 Brownell, Lillian Hughes (Mrs. Starr), Lowell
 Brownsten, Samuel E., Hammond
 Bruce, Agnes Terry (Mrs. Milo), Hammond
 Bruce, Foster, Crown Point
 Bruce, Lillian Foster, Crown Point
 Bruce, Otto J., Crown Point
 Bruce, Milo, Hammond
 Bruce, Mrs. John, Lowell
 Brunt, Wilson F., Cedar Lake
 Bryant, E. E. (Mrs. E. R.), Hebron
 Bryant, Winfred A., Center Twp.
 Buchanan, A. D., Whiting
 Buchanan, Eva (Mrs. A. D.), Whiting
 Burnham, Frances, Lowell
 Burns, Mrs. John, Dyer
 Buse, Fred, East Chicago
 Bushemi, Samuel J., Gary
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 Carstons, Henry J., Lake Dale
 Carlia
 Caster, Hannah, Lowell
 Carlson, Mrs. Grace, Crown Point
 Caugherty, George
 Ceaser, Victoria, Gary
 Chipman, Mrs. C. B., Gary
 Clark, Charles A., Grant Park, Ill.
 Clark, Chester A., Crown Point
 Clark, Margaret Woods (Mrs. Chester A.), Crown Point
 Clark, Mrs. J. Addison, Lowell
 Clark, Addison, Lowell
 Claussen, Bessie B. (Mrs. Harry A.), Crown Point
 Clayton, Lee B., Crown Point
 Cleveland, Walter, Crown Point
 Coates, Frederick, Chicago, Ill.
 Coffman, Katherine Fisher (Mrs. Fred), Crown Point
 Cole, Alma Saxton (Mrs. Norman), Merrillville
 Cook, Mrs. Elizabeth, Crown Point
 Cooper, Eugene S., Hammond (Crown Point)
 Cormack, Alice Woods, San Diego, Calif.
 Cornetta, Charles, Gary
 Cothery, Joseph, Gary
 Crawford, Edith Brown (Mrs. Jay S.), Crown Point
 Crisler, Chester C., Lowell
 Crisler, Mrs. C. C., Lowell
 Crisman, Mrs. Ella, Hobart
 Cross, Mrs. Charles, Gary
 Cross, Mrs. Gerald T., Gary
 Cross, Gerald T., Gary
 Cutler, Flora (Mrs. L. C.), Crown Point
 Cutler, Lloyd C., Crown Point
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 Dahl, Miss Esther, Lowell
 Dahl, Miss Grace, Lowell
 Dahl, Miss Hilda, Lowell
 Dahl, Miss Julia, Lowell
 Dahl, Miss Rena, Lowell
 Dahl, Mrs. Otto J., Lowell
 Dahl, Otto J., Lowell
 Dannehl, Miss Betty Jean, Crown Point
 Davidson, Mrs. Charles, Gary
 Deible, Mrs. Lillian, Reynoldsville, Pa.
 Demmon, Alice Mundell, Hobart
 Demmon, Emma, Crown Point
 Demmon, George, Crown Point
 Demmon, Mrs. Darah, Crown Point
 Dickey, George, Valparaiso
 Diedrich, F. M., Merrillville
 Dietel, Edward, Crown Point
 Dinwiddie, Edna Groman, Crown Point
 Dinwiddie, M. Elmer, Crown Point
 Doak, Jay, LeRoyHebron
 Doak, May (Mrs. Jay), LeRoy-Hebron
 Doehler, Margaret S., Crown Point
 Doehler, John, Crown Point
 Donnaha, John, Crown Point
 Dorman, John, Hobart
 Drachert, Mrs. Julia, Hammond
 Dreeson, Mrs. Mary L., East Chicago
 Driscoll, D. C., Lowell
 Driscoll, Mrs. Zada D., Lowell
 Ducomb, Frank, Lowell
 Duckworth, Mrs. Della M., Lowell
 Dummond, Mrs. H. H., Gary
 Dummond, H. H., Gary
 Dwyer, Schuyler E., Lowell-Hammond
 Dwyer, Sylvia (Mrs. S. E.), Lowell-Hammond
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 Ebert, Tossie Brownell (Mrs. Fred), Lowell
 Echendorf, Mrs. Helen, Hammond
 Eder, Edward J., Crown Point

TWO YEAR PERIOD—1964-1966

Eder, Mrs. Emma, Crown Point
 Eilerman, Alice Thompson, Lowell
 Eilerman, Herman, Lowell
 Einspahr, Mrs. May, Lowell
 Einspahr, Mrs. Walter G., Lowell
 Endress, Addie Westby (Mrs. John), Crown Point
 Enslen, Mrs. Rose, Hobart
 Ensweller, Gladys Beattie (Mrs. Clarence), Crown Point
 Ensweller, John
 Ensweller, Peter, Gary
 Everett, Robert, Crown Point

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Faber, Mrs. Anna Knoerzer, Hammond
 Fagen, Peter J., Crown Point
 Fatch, Mrs. Alice
 Falkiner, Richard B., Crown Point
 Falkner, Mrs. Donald
 Falkner, George, Zionsville, Ind.
 Fehlman, Miss Margaret, Crown Point
 Feiler, Mrs. Agnes, Crown Point
 Feiler, Henry P., Crown Point
 Fisher, John C., Crown Point
 Fisher, Myra Wheeler (Mrs. John C.), Crown Point
 Fleck, Anna (Mrs. Michael), Hobart
 Ford, Mrs. Clara Eggers, Whiting
 Foster, Albert, Lowell
 Foster, Mrs. Albert, Lowell
 Foster, George L., Lowell
 Fowler, Mrs. Nellie M., Hammond and Lakeland, Florida
 Frame, Mrs. Flossie Fehlman, Crown Point
 Frame, Arthur B., Crown Point
 Frederick, George, Crown Point
 Frey (Fry), Eltie, Crown Point
 Frey (Fry), Lucinda, Crown Point
 Friedman, Julius, East Chicago
 Fuller, Mrs. James F., San Francisco, Calif.
 Fuller, James F., San Francisco, Calif.
 Fuzy, James, East Chicago

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Ganshagen, Mrs. Anna M., Homewood, Ill.
 Gard, Mrs. George, Schererville
 Gard, George, Schererville
 Gard, Walter, Crown Point
 Gavit, Frank, Gary
 Geisheidler, Howard, Hammond
 Geisen, F. Charles, Crown Point
 Gettler, William, Dyer
 Gibbs, Mrs. Alice Ebert, LeRoy

Godwin, Mrs. Pearl M. Reiser, Crown Point
 Golden, Mrs. Mabel, Crown Point
 Graham, Herbert, Gary
 Graham, Ruby (Mrs. H.), Gary
 Granger, Leo T., Hammond
 Graper, Erma Tullis, Crown Point
 Graper, Gordon A., Sr., Crown Point
 Graves, Mrs. Frank, Kankakee, Ill.
 Graves, Mrs. Ora Clark, Lowell
 Graves, William, Lowell
 Green, Mrs. Helen Dwyer, Hammond
 Griesel, Julius J., Crown Point
 Griesel, Lillian S. (Mrs. J. J.), Crown Point
 Griesel, Rose (Mrs. John P.), Crown Point
 Grimmer, Miss Frances, Crown Point
 Groman, Mrs. August, Odebolt, Iowa
 Groman, H. C., Hammond
 Guernsey, Miss Ella
 Guernsey, Miss Emma
 Gunder, Bessie Black (Mrs. John), Crown Point

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Hack, Cora J. Demmon (Mrs. Roy W.), Crown Point-Arizona
 Hack, Roy W., Crown Point-Arizona
 Hack, Daisy Dinwiddie (Mrs. Wm.), Gary
 Hack, Frank J., Crown Point
 Hack, Fred, Crown Point
 Hack, Alta Mary, Lowell
 Hale, Mrs. Edith Craft, Lowell
 Hale, Orville A., Lowell
 Hall, Thomas, Crown Point
 Halsted, Miss Alta, Hobart
 Hammacher, William, Lake Dale Carlia
 Hammond, Mrs. Frank, Hammond
 Haney, Mrs. T. W., Crown Point
 Haney, Thomas W., Crown Point
 Hansen, Mrs. Mary Clara, Kankakee, Ill.
 Hansen, Emma
 Hathaway, Henrietta
 Hathaway, Henrietta (Mrs. J. Palmer), Hammond
 Hawkins, George, Anniston, Ala.
 Hawkins, Mrs. George, Anniston, Ala.
 Hayden, Culla, Lowell
 Hayden, Cyrus, Crown Point
 Hayden, Mrs. Jodie, Lowell
 Hayden, Murray, Lowell

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

- Hayden, Mrs. Murray, Lowell
 Hayden, Thuel, Lowell
 Hayden, Mrs. Thuel, Lowell
 Hayhurst, Mrs. John, Lowell
 Hayhurst, John, Lowell
 Hayhurst, Mrs. Vinney Shirley, Lowell
 Heide, August F., Crown Point
 Heintz, Mrs. Martin, Crown Point
 Heintz, Martin, Crown Point
 Henderlong Lumber Co. (1955), Crown Point
 Henderson, Moses, LeRoy
 Hentges, Roselinda Wells (Mrs. Clem), Crown Point
 Herlitz, Miss Mary, Cedar Lake & Hammond
 Hess, Mrs. William, Hessville
 Hill, A. W., Hammond
 Hill, Jane, Mrs. James, Lowell
 Hill, James H., Lowell
 Hodges, Pearl Nusam (Mrs. Ernest), Crown Point
 Hodges, Mrs. Wm. F., Gary
 Hofferth, Mrs. Wynes, Sr., Hebron-Lowell
 Hoffman, Mrs. Hazel, Lowell
 Holley, Carrol, Crown Point
 Holmes, Mrs. Edith, LeRoy
 Holmes, C. Oliver, Indianapolis
 Holmes, Lydia (Mrs. C. O.), Indianapolis
 Homler, Mrs. Fred, Crown Point
 Homier, Mrs. May Burge, Crown Point
 Homfeld, Fred, Hebron-Lowell
 Homfeld, Irene Black (Mrs. Fred), Hebron-Lowell
 Howshaw, Allen, Crown Point
 Hoshaw, Ida (Mrs. A.), Crown Point
 Hoshaw, Walter, Crown Point
 Hough, Mrs. Vernice, Crown Point
 Howkinson, David, Cedar Lake
 Howkinson, J. Harry, Cedar Lake
 Howkinson, Martin, Cedar Lake
 Howkinson, Mrs. Martin, Cedar Lake
 Hughes, Miss Elizabeth, Cedar Lake
 * * *
 Iddings, Dr. John W., Crown Point
 Iddings, Mrs. J. W., Crown Point
 Ihle, Cort
 Ingersoll, Dr. Frank, Crown Point
 Isaacs, Marion, Valparaiso
 Isaacs, Mrs. Marion, Valparaiso
 * * *
 Jacobson, Gustave H., Hammond
 Jacobson, Nellie K. (Mrs. G. H.), Hammond
 Jacoby, Rev. Dean, Crown Point
 Jergens, Rose (Mrs. Ed), Crown Point
 Johnson, Agnes (Mrs. E. W.), Hobart
 Johnson, E. W., Hobart
 Johnson, Earl W., Hammond
 Johnston, Mary Brown (Mrs. J. Hiram), Crown Point
 Jones, Alfred H., Gary
 Jones, Philena (Mrs. A. H.)
 (daughter of Asa Strong), Gary
 * * *
 Kasche, Mrs. Mary, Hammond
 Kellner, Herman, Hammond
 Kennedy, Thomas, Crown Point
 Kenney, Cordie, Lowell
 Kenney, Bessie S. (Mrs. Cordie), Lowell
 Kenney, John F., Crown Point
 Kenney, J. E., Lowell
 Keuper, Mrs. Blanche Nichols, Lowell
 Kingsberry or Kingsbury, Geo. N., LeRoy
 Kitchell, Judge Clarence D., Crown Point
 Klahn, Mrs. John, Hobart
 Klahn, John, Hobart
 Klahn, Ruth (Mrs. John), Forest Hill
 Klug, Joseph J.
 Knight, Clara (Mrs. L.), Crown Point
 Knight, Lawrence, Crown Point
 Knight, Essa Crowell, Crown Point
 Knight, Edwin F., Crown Point
 Knight, Cora (Mrs. F. L.), Crown Point
 Knight, Frank L., Crown Point
 Knight, Mrs. Marian P., Crown Point and Florida
 Knight, Paul W., Crown Point and Florida
 Knoerzer, Otto, Hammond
 Knotts, Armanis F., Gary
 Knotts, Helen (Mrs. J.), Gary-Crown Point
 Knotts, John, Gary-Crown Point
 Kobelin, Julia (Mrs. W. J.), Crown Point
 Kochis, George, Whiting
 Kolling, Miss Margaret, Schererville
 Kolling, Michael, Schererville
 Koplin, George, Lowell

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Kreuger, Arthur, Crown Point
 Kreiter, Mrs. Andrew J., Merrillville
 Kreiter, Andrew J., Merrillville
 Krimbell, Mrs. Frank, Crown Point
 Krost, John R., Crown Point
 Krost, May L. (Mrs. Ed), Crown Point

Kubal, Gene, Crown Point
 Kuehl, Helen C. (Mrs. F.), Crown Point

Kuehl, Fred, Crown Point
 Kuhlman, Fred J., Crown Point

* * *

Larrabee, Mrs. Ethel May, Gary
 Lauer, Dr. A. J., Whiting
 Lazar, Walter
 Lee, Mrs. Lucy, Gary
 Lehman, Jennie Wells (Mrs. Herman), Crown Point and Sanford, Fla.

Lennertz, Barbara, Merrillville
 Lennertz, Matt, Merrillville
 Lesperance, Florence A., San Diego, Calif.

Lewis, Albert, East Chicago
 Little, Earl, Lowell
 Little, Emarine Black, Lowell
 Little, Jesse, Lowell
 Little, Mrs. Jesse, Lowell
 Little, James, Lowell
 Little, Mrs. James, Lowell
 Little, Seth, Lowell
 Little, Mrs. Seth, Lowell
 Long, Mrs. Margaret, Calumet City, Ill.

Ludwig, Ione (Mrs. M. P.), Hammond

Ludwig, Matt P., Hammond
 Love, Mrs. Loren, Lowell
 Lovelace, Mrs. R., Hobart
 Lusby, Miss Margaret, Crown Point
 Lynch, Ben, Lowell
 Lynch, E. R., Lowell
 Lynch, Miss Madge, Lowell

* * *

Maack, Albert, Crown Point
 Maack, Mrs. Albert, Crown Point
 Maack, Miss Marguerite, Crown Point
 Maietta, Rev. M. C., Independence Hill, Crown Point
 Malmstone, Dr. F. A., Griffith
 Malmstone, Mrs. F. A. (Wilma Woods), Griffith
 Maloney, Patrick, Crown Point
 Mangold, Mrs. Katie, Dyer
 Martin, Frank R., Hammond
 Martin, Joseph D., Lowell

Massoth, Miss Ella, Crown Point
 Maxwell, Mrs. Douglas, Valparaiso
 McLean, Walter A., Crown Point
 McMahon, Mrs. W. C. (nee Allman), Gary

McNay, Mrs. Alvarette, Crown Point

McNay, Mrs. Hattie Nichols, Lowell
 McNay, Phillip, Lowell

McNay, Mrs. Phillip, Lowell
 Meeker, Mrs. J. Frank (a life member), Goshen and Crown Point

Meeker, Mrs. Bruce, Crown Point
 Meeker, Miss Josephine, Crown Point

Meeker, Thomas, Crown Point

Mellon, Byron Joseph, Hobart
 Metz, Merritt, Lowell

Metz, Mrs. Merritt, Lowell
 Meyer, A. J., Crown Point

Meyer, Harry, Crown Point
 Meyer, LeGrande T., Cedar Lake and Crown Point

Meyer, Mrs. L. T., Cedar Lake and Crown Point

Meyer, Otto A., Cedar Lake
 Meyer, Alma (Mrs. O. A.), Cedar Lake

Michael, Herbert
 Milliren, Donald W., Gary

Milliren, Mrs. D. W. (Laura Houk), Gary

Miller, Ida F. (Mrs. J.), Crown Point

Miller, Mrs. John, Lowell
 Miller, Lyrell Taylor, Lowell

Mills, E. W., East Chicago
 Minas, Judge Harvey, Crown Point

Mitchell, David, Crown Point
 Moran, D. S., Hammond

Moren
 Morey, Addie L., Lowell

Morey, William N., Lowell
 Mount, Verna, Gary

Muehler, Mrs. Melvin (Ada Letz), Crown Point

Murphy, Charles O., Brookston
 Murray, W. J., East Chicago

Mybeck, Walter R., Crown Point

* * *

Neal, Mrs. Harold M. (Ruth Brown), Crown Point and Valparaiso

Neff, Hulda
 Nelson, Carl, Hobart or Chesterton

Nelson, Mrs. Lovisa, Hobart or Chesterton

Neudorf, Mrs. Mary F., Merrillville

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

Neudorf, Matthew, Merrillville
 Nichols, William G., Lowell
 Niemitz, John, Black Oak, Gary
 Norton, Capt. Horace S., Gary
 Nizum, Richard A., Gary

* * *

Obey, Mrs. Almira, Griffith
 Oppman, Mor N., Gary
 O'Rourke, Frank J., Hammond
 O'Rourke, Mrs. F. J., Hammond

* * *

Palmer, Mrs. Celia J., Hammond
 Palmer, Charles Freemont, Lowell
 Palmer, Clarence N., Gary
 Palmer, James C.
 Palmer, John D., Crown Point
 Parker, Rev., Lowell
 Parker, Mrs., and 3 children, Lowell
 Parry, Miss Gwendolyn, Crown
 Point

Parry, Howell, Gary
 Pattee, Frank B., Crown Point
 Pattee, Mrs. Frank B., Crown Point
 Pattee, Lewis, Lowell
 Pattee, Mrs. Lewis, Lowell
 Pattee, Roy, Lowell
 Pattee, Mrs. Roy, Lowell
 Patterson, Arthur, East Gary
 Patterson, Mrs. Arthur, East Gary
 Patterson, James A., Gary
 Patterson, Mrs. James A., Gary
 Pearce, Jay, Lowell
 Pearce, May Davis (Mrs. J.),
 Lowell

Peters, Glenn D., Hammond
 Peterson, George F., Gary
 Peterson, John B., Crown Point
 Peterson, Mrs. John B., Crown
 Point

Phillips, Albert S., Hobart
 Phillips, Mrs. A. S., Hobart
 Phillips, Alfred, Crown Point
 Phillips, Mrs. Robert B., Gary
 Pickart, Walter, Gary
 Pickart, Mrs. Walter, Gary
 Pinter, Mrs. Jack, Crown Point
 Pleak, M. J., Hobart
 Plummer, Jessie, Lowell
 Plummer, Edwin, Chicago
 Plummer, Mrs. Edwin, Chicago
 Ponto, Della Duckworth, Lowell
 Prage, Mrs. Herbert (Helen Vin-
 nedge), Hobart
 Prage, Jimmie, Hobart
 Prescott, Mrs. John, Crown Point
 Proctor, Mrs. William, Crown Point
 Pulver, Miss Jessie, Lowell
 Purkey, Hammond

Purkey, Mrs., Hammond
 Putnam, Mrs. Jennie, Whiting

* * *

Randolph, Mrs. George, Crown
 Point
 Raschke, Frieda (Mrs. Frank),
 Crown Point
 Raschke, William, Hobart
 Raschke, Mrs. William, Hobart
 Reilley, Mrs. Patrick, Hammond
 Reiser, Herbert, Crown Point
 Reiser, Mrs. Margaret, Crown Point
 Rice, Mrs. Alice, Lowell
 Roberts, Benjamin F., Lowell
 Roberts, Victor A., Lowell
 Roehe, Mrs. Elizabeth, Crete, Ill.
 Roehman, Nick J., Crown Point
 Root, Clayton D., Jr., Crown Point
 Root, David, Sr., Crown Point
 Root, David A., Crown Point
 Ross, Joseph, LeRoy
 Ross, Melvin, Crown Point
 Ruf, Fred A., Crown Point
 Rump, Rev. August, Tolleston-Gary
 Rump, Miss Ida, Tolleston-Gary
 Russell, Leslie, Lowell
 Russell, Mrs. Leslie, Lowell

* * *

Saager, Mrs. Arthur J., Crown
 Point
 Sanford, Alvin, Crown Point
 Sasse, Herman, Hammond
 Saylor, Miss Cerilla, Crown Point
 Saylor, Miss Marie, Crown Point
 Saxton, Mrs. Herbert, Merrillville
 Scheidt, Joseph, Crown Point
 Schramlin, William, Crown Point
 Schramlin, Helen (Mrs. W.), Crown
 Point
 Schmal, Mrs. Elizabeth, Crown
 Point
 Schmal, Elizabeth (Mrs. F.), Lowell
 Schmal, Fred W., Lowell
 Schmidt, Henry J., Crown Point
 Schmidt, Miss Lillian, Crown Point
 Schnabel, Mrs. Daisy, Hobart
 Schneider, Mrs. Mary, Dyer
 Schroeder, Mrs. Herman (Marguer-
 ite Nichols), Crown Point and
 Heuen, Calif.
 Schroeter, Mrs. Jacob, Hammond
 Schroeter, Mary (Mrs. Wm.),
 Crown Point
 Scritchfield, Mrs. (Alice Spauld-
 ing), Lowell
 Scritchfield, Cass, Lowell
 Scritchfield, Mrs. Mary, Lowell
 Scritchfield, Virgil, Lowell

TWO YEAR PERIOD—1964-1966

Schrump, Lorenz, Lowell
 Shanks, Mrs. John (Thelma Bibler), Crown Point
 Sherburne, Mrs. Ella, Hobart
 Sherburne, Mrs. Raymond (Grace Westby), Hobart
 Sherburne, Raymond, Hobart
 Sherburne, James E., Hobart
 Shortridge, Misha (Mrs. E.), Crown Point
 Sigler, H. Ollie, Chicago, Ill.
 Sigler, Schuyler, Chicago, Ill.
 Simpson, Rev. J. J., Crown Point
 Sirois, Mrs. Mattie H., Shelby
 Slocumb, Mrs. Alice, Gary
 Slocumb, Miss Helen, Gary
 Slocumb, Ansel, East Chicago
 Smith, Mrs. Victor (Mabel Dinwidie), Cedar Lake & Crown Point
 Smith, Victor R., Crown Point
 Smith, Martin J., Crown Point
 Smith, Mrs. Sarah, Lowell
 Sparling, Mrs. John (Eliza Garrison), Hebron and Lowell
 Sparling, Miss Mabel, Hebron and Lowell
 Stommel, Rev. August, Dyer
 Strickland, Frank, Lowell
 Strickland, Judge Harold, Lowell
 Stultz, Marie (Mrs. Fred), Merrillville
 Stultz, Fred, Merrillville
 Strom, Oscar, Gary
 Sullivan, Judge T. Joseph, Hammond
 Surprise, Cassius, Cedar Lake
 Surprise, Glen M., Cedar Lake
 Surprise, Charles L., Lowell
 Sunder, Miss Irene, Chicago
 Sutton, O. E., Lowell
 Spindler, Mrs. John, Valparaiso
 Swanson, Mrs. W. E. (Alice Westbay), Valparaiso
 Seberger, Michael, Schererville
 Schults, Faye E., Crown Point
 Severance, Mrs. Edward, Crown Point
 Stonecipher, Cecil, LeRoy
 Stonecipher, Mrs. Cecil, LeRoy
 Stowell, Mrs. Elinore, Crown Point
 * * *
 Taitt, Minnie B., Hammond
 Taylor, Arthur G., Crown Point
 Taylor, Mabel Ross (Mrs. Arthur G.), Crown Point
 Taylor, Miss Elizabeth, Crown Point
 Taylor, Meredith, Crown Point

Taylor, Harry, Lowell
 Taylor, John R., Lowell
 Taylor, William, Lowell
 Teschner, Mrs. Paul (Barbara Malmstone), Griffith and Hinsdale, Ill.
 Teschner, Karen, Griffith and Hinsdale, Ill.
 Thixton, Avalyien Jahn (Mrs. Paul), Crown Point
 Thompson, Mrs. Wm. (Alta Meeker), Crown Point
 Thompson, Mrs. C. J., Lowell
 Thompson, Mrs. Mary
 Tilton, Diane, Lowell
 Tilton, Ethel, Lowell
 Tilton, Mrs. Ralph, Lowell
 Tinkham, Mrs. Mabel, Gary
 Todd, Mrs. Ralston, Griffith
 Todd, Mrs. Emma, Griffith
 Townsend, Mrs. Emiline Morey, Lowell
 Tribbey, Mrs. Henry, Lowell
 Turner, A. Murray, Hammond
 Turner, Georgia (Mrs. J. W.), Crown Point
 Turner, John W., Crown Point
 Turnquist, Mrs. Ada H., Cedar Lake
 * * *
 Ulbrich, Mrs. Arnold, Crown Point
 Underwood, Caroline, Crown Point
 Underwood, Mrs. Norman, Crown Point
 Underwood, Norman, Crown Point
 * * *
 Vanderlaan, William, Crown Point
 Vanderlaan, Mary Lou, Crown Point
 VanDeursen, Mrs. Mabel Black, Lowell
 Verplank, Mrs. Bert (Charlotte Wheeler), Crown Point
 Vinnedge, Mrs. Blanche, Creston
 Vinnedge, Elmer, Creston
 Vinnedge, Miss Ethel, Creston
 * * *
 Walker, Mrs. Catherine Kennedy, Hammond
 Wallace, C. Kellar, East Chicago
 Wason, Mrs. A. E., Lowell
 Wason, Boyd, Lowell
 Weis, Nancy, Munster
 Weis, Dr. Wm. D., Munster
 Wells, Henry Eugene, Massachusetts
 West, Sheriff Jack, Crown Point
 Westbay, Eugene, Crown Point
 Westbay, Mrs. Eugene, Crown Point

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

Weiler, Mrs. Viola, Crown Point
 Wheeler, Mrs. Fred Y. (Jeannette Hughes), Crown Point
 Wheeler, Mrs. J. H. (Jennie Ward), Crown Point
 Wheeler, Maude, Lowell
 White, Mrs. Guy C., Hammond
 Whitehead, Walter, Crown Point
 Whitehead, Mrs. Martha, Crown Point
 Wilhelm, John F., Hammond
 Williams, Miss Maude, Crown Point
 Willing, Helen Spaulding, Valparaiso
 Willing, James, Valparaiso
 Wilson, Jesse F., Hammond
 Windbigler, Alta
 Winegar, Mrs. Margaret Hunt, East Chicago
 Wolgemuth, Jacob A., Lowell
 Woods, Malinda Lebhart, Griffith

Woods, Samuel Bartlett, Griffith
 * * *
 Youche, Julian, Crown Point
 Youkey, W. Vincent, Crown Point
 Youkey, Mrs. W. V. (Marguerite Houk), Crown Point
 Young, Mrs. Fred (Louise Crawford), Crown Point

* * *
 Zachan, Gustav, Hammond
 Zachan, Mrs. Gustav, Hammond
 Ziese, Albert F., Crown Point
 Zuvers, Mrs. Barton (Lydia), Merrillville

* * *
 NOTE: Life Members are:

Mrs. Herman Lehman, nee Jennie Wells
 Mrs. J. Frank Meeker
 Herman Sasse

SUMMARY

An interesting observation of the list of membership—1934-1966—is the number of names with the same initial:

A	16	N	10
B	90	O	4
C	31	P	45
D	35	R	22
E	14	S	65
F	26	T	26
G	29	U	4
H	62	V	7
I	6	W	27
J	10	Y	4
K	42	Z	4
L	26		
M	50	Total	635

WHO IS WHO?—PRESIDENTS

Jesse Little—West Creek Township, RFD, Lowell; 1934-5, 1935-6; 2 terms.
 Frank Borman—Calumet Township, Gary; 1936-7, 1937-8, 1938-9, 1939-40, and 1942-3; 5 terms.
 Fred W. Schmal—Lowell; 1940-1, 1945-6; 2 terms.
 Herbert E. Graham—Calumet Township, Gary; 1941-2; 1 term.
 Dr. William Weis—North Township, Munster; 1943-4; 1 term.

TWO YEAR PERIOD—1964-1966

- Dr. H. C. Groman—North Township, Hammond; 1944-5; 1 term.
- Otto J. Dahl—West Creek Township, RFD, Lowell; 1945-6, 1946-7; 2 terms.
- Earl J. Bailey—West Creek Township, RFD, Lowell; 1947-8; 1 term.
- Thomas K. Fisher—Eagle Creek Township, RFD, Hebron; 1948-9; 1 term.
- Paul W. Knight—Center Township, Crown Point; 1949-50; 1 term.
- Roy W. Hack—Ross Township, RFD, Merrillville; 1950-1; 1 term.
- Dr. John W. Iddings—Center Township, Crown Point; 1951-2, 1952-3; 2 terms.
- Andrew J. Kreiter—Ross Township, Turkey Creek; 1953-4; 1 term.
- Alice Mundell Demmon—Hobart Township, Hobart; 1954-5; 1 term.
- Fred Homfeld—Eagle Creek Township, RFD, Hebron; 1955-6; 1956-7; 2 terms.
- Joseph E. Brown—Center Township, Crown Point; 1957-8, 1958-9; 2 terms.
- Chester A. Clark—Center Township, Crown Point; 1959-60, 1960-1; 2 terms.
- Miss Rena Dahl—West Creek Township, RFD, Lowell; 1961-2, 1962-3; 2 terms.
- Mrs. Thomas W. Haney—Winfield Township, RFD, Crown Point; 1963-4, 1964-5, 1965-6; 3 terms.

WHO IS WHO?—VICE-PRESIDENTS

- Frank Borman—Tolleston; 1934-35; 1 term.
(It was decided to elect a first and a second Vice-President.)
- Allison Bibler—Crown Point; 1st V.P., 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39; 3 terms.
- Mrs. Sylvia Bacon Dwyer—Lowell; 2nd V.P., 1936-37, 1937-38, 1938-39; 3 terms.
- Mrs. Jennie Ward Wheeler—Crown Point; 1st V.P., 1939-40; 1 term.
- Fred Schmal—Lowell; 2nd V.P., 1939-40; 1 term.
- Fred Schmal—Lowell, 1st V.P., 1940-41; 1 term.
- Herbert Graham—Gary; 2nd V.P., 1940-41; 1 term.
- Mrs. Bessie B. Gunder—Crown Point; 1st V.P., 1941-42, 1942-43; 2 terms.
- Dr. F. A. Malmstone—Griffith; 2nd V.P., 1941-42, 1942-43; 2 terms.

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

Dr. William Weis—Munster; 1st V.P., 1943-44; 1 term.
Mrs. Bessie B. Gunder—Crown Point; 2nd V.P., 1943-44; 1 term.
(No record for 1944-45, presumed re-elected) (Return to one Vice-President in 1945)
Mrs. Claribel Clark Bevan—Crown Point; 1945-46; 1 term.
Michael J. Kolling—Schererville; 1946-47; 1 term.
Ida Griffen Bomberger—Hammond; 1947-48; 1 term.
Roy Hack—Ross Township, Merrillville; 1948-49; 1949-50; 2 terms.
Avis Bryant Brown (Mrs. J. E.)—Crown Point; 1950-51; 1 term.
Andrew J. Kreiter—Ross Township, Turkey Creek; 1951-52, 1952-53; 2 terms.
Alice Mundell Demmon—Hobart; 1953-54, 1954-55; 2 terms.
Mrs. Herbert Prange—Hobart; 1955-56; 1 term.
Mrs. Bessie Black Gunder—Crown Point; 1956-57, 1957-58; 2 terms.
Miss Rena Dahl—West Creek Township, RFD, Lowell; 1958-59, 1959-60; 2 terms.
Mrs. Hattie McNay—Lowell; 1960-61, 1961-62; 2 terms.
Mrs. Thomas W. Haney—Winfield Township; 1962-63; 1 term.
Henry Feiler—Ross Township, Merrillville; 1963-64; 1 term.
Walter Gard—Crown Point; 1964-65, 1965-66; 2 terms.

WHO IS WHO?—RECORDING SECRETARIES

Arthur G. Taylor—Crown Point; 1934 to 1952; 19 terms.
Miss Mary Herlitz—Hammond; 1952-1953; 1 term.
Walter Gard—Crown Point; 1953-54, 1954-55; 2 terms.
Mrs. Earl Little—Lowell, West Creek Township; 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58; 3 terms.
Mrs. Cordie Kenney—Cedar Creek Township, Lowell; 1958 to 1966; 8 terms.

WHO IS WHO?—TREASURERS

Foster Bruce—Crown Point; 1934 to 1942; 8 terms.
Paul W. Knight—Crown Point; 1941 to 1947 and 1952 to 1958; 12 terms.
(The treasurer and registrar offices were combined in the 1948 election.)
Otto Dahl—Lowell; 1948-49, 1949-50; 2 terms.
Margaret W. Clark (Mrs. Chester)—Crown Point; 1950-51; 1 term.
Oscar J. Sauerman—Crown Point; 1951-52; 1 term.
Mrs. Gerald Cross—Gary; 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61; 3 terms.

TWO YEAR PERIOD—1964-1966

Miss Margaret Kolling—Schererville; 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64; 3 terms.

Mrs. Inice (Henry) Tribbey—Lowell; 1964-65, 1965-66; 2 terms.

WHO IS WHO?—SECRETARIES—HISTORICAL

Alice Mundell Demmon—Hobart; 1935 to 1951; 17 terms.

Mrs. Chester A. (Margaret W.) Clark—Crown Point; 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54; 3 terms.

Miss Ethel Vinnedge—Creston; 1954-55, 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58; 4 terms.

Mrs. Joseph E. Brown—Crown Point; 1960 to 1966; 6 terms.

WHO IS WHO?—CUSTODIANS

The first notation of a custodian as an office to be elected was submitted by the nominating committee of 1945. Three persons have been given that responsibility.

Walter Gard—Crown Point; 1945 to 1954; 8 terms.

Mrs. Chester A. (Margaret W.)—Crown Point; 1954-55, 1955-56, 1956-57; 3 terms.

Walter Gard—Crown Point; 1957 to 1964; 7 terms.

Mrs. Wm. Vanderlaan (Mary Lou)—Crown Point; 1964-65, 1965-66; 2 terms.

WHO IS WHO?—MINISTERS

It has been customary to extend an invitation each year to a minister of the different denominations, to act as chaplain, and give the invocation. Many times there were repetitions but not in consecutive years.

From 1935 through 1966 these ministers responded: Rev. Thomas H. Adkins, Presbyterian of Crown Point; Father Joseph Hammes, St. Mary's Catholic; Rev. J. J. Bailey, Methodist; Rev. W. J. Schepman, Trinity Lutheran; Rev. Paul Bloesch, St. John's Evangelical and Reformed; all of Crown Point. Rev. C. A. Baumgartel, St. John's Lutheran of Gary; Rev. John W. Lambert, First Christian Church of Crown Point; Rev. Paul Reisen, Methodist of Lowell; Rev. Paul Umbeck, St. John's Evangelical and Reformed; Rev. H. J. Meyers, Trinity Lutheran of Crown Point; Rev. Michael C. Maietta, Presbyterian of Independence Hill, Crown Point; Rev. Darrell Parker, Presbyterian Range Line Church, south and east of Lowell; L. Humphrey Walz of the Presbyterian Church, Crown

HISTORY OF LAKE COUNTY

Point. Also, Rev. Dean Jacoby, First Christian Church, Crown Point; Rev. Charles Johnson, First Baptist Church, Crown Point; Rev. Wm. Stevenson, Presbyterian of the Lake Prairie Church, south and west of Lowell; Rev. P. J. Hamilton, Methodist Church, Crown Point; Rev. E. L. Worley, First Christian Church, Lowell; Rev. Frank Elliott, Range Line Presbyterian Church; Rev. Phagen, Assembly of God Church, St. John; Rev. Austin Heuthe, Presbyterian, Schneider; Rev. Donn E. Wright, Presbyterian Church, Crown Point; Rev. Jasper H. Cox, Methodist Church, Hobart; Rev. Edward Boase, Methodist Church, Lowell.

NECROLOGY

It is with deepest regret that an accurate and complete necrology list has not been kept. A meager list can be compiled by searching the records of the recording secretary but not all of the names have been reported.

February 12, 1966, a beautiful memorial service was presented by Walter Whitehead for the deceased members of the two year period 1964-1966. He impressively read "Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud" by William Knox, and, after reading eighteen names of deceased members, he gave "He Is Just Away" by James Whitcomb Riley. He concluded with an effective and comforting prayer.

1964

January, Mrs. Margaret Gerrick, Shelby; February 25, Mrs. Otto Dahl, West Creek; March 3, Mrs. Amelia Scheidt, St. John; July 27, Mrs. Burrell Belshaw, Lowell; August 9, Mrs. Emma Hansen, Hobart; October 17, Mrs. Fred Dahl, Sr., Schneider; Mrs. James Park, Gary.

1965

January 13, Mrs. Robert Black, Lowell; January 31, Mrs. James (Claribel Clark) Bevan, Crown Point; April 6, Rev. E. L. Worley, Lowell; August, Mrs. Mabel Taylor, Schneider; August 13, Henry Tribbey, Cedar Creek, Lowell; September 4, Elmer Vinnedge, Crown Point; December 8, Michael Kolling, Schererville; December 12, Miss Hannah Caster, Lowell; Mrs. Elizabeth Fredericks, Hobart; Mrs. Harry J. Howkinson, Cedar Lake.

1966

January 11, Mrs. Chester A. Clark, Crown Point.

TWO YEAR PERIOD—1964-1966

See the necrology list copied from the Diary of Fred Homfeld, Eagle Creek Story. The period is 1938-1959.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

HISTORICAL FACTS
and LEGENDS
of **LAKE COUNTY,**
INDIANA
1834-1966



THE THREE COURT HOUSES

A log building - 1838 — cost \$500.00.

A two story frame building - 1849 — cost \$10,000.00.

The present brick building - 1878 — cost \$53,000.00.

Indiana Sesquicentennial Souvenir

The U. S. surveyors completed work in the Northwest corner of Indiana in the summer of 1834.

This "Land of Promise" had a varied topography from the south boundary which was the meandering Kankakee River with its vast swamplands, northward across the lush prairies, the water shed and cranberry marshes, to the sand dunes of the gently curving shore of Lake Michigan.

From Vevay, Jennings County, southern Indiana, came Solon Robinson, wife Mariah, little Solon and baby Josephine in a big prairie schooner. The long, tiresome journey ended October 31, 1834.

November 1, Solon staked a claim and began to build a log cabin for the home. Hail to the first permanent settlers in Lake County.

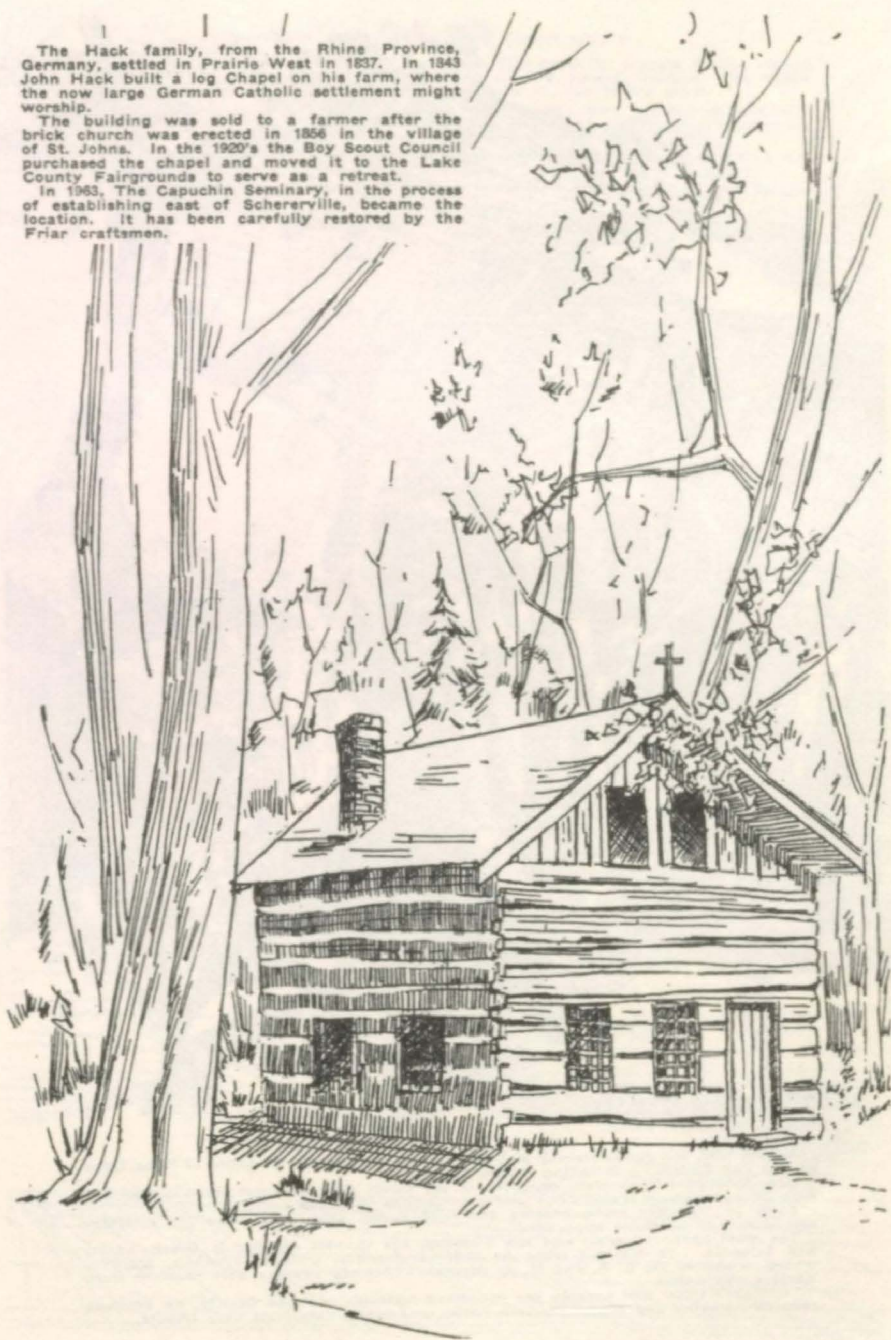
Stealing claims was prevalent. Solon's legal mind, and natural leadership caused him to organize the "Squatter's Union". He set up the claims registers kept from October, 1834 through 1837. This protected the legal rights of everyone who staked a claim. Solon became the "Squatter King."

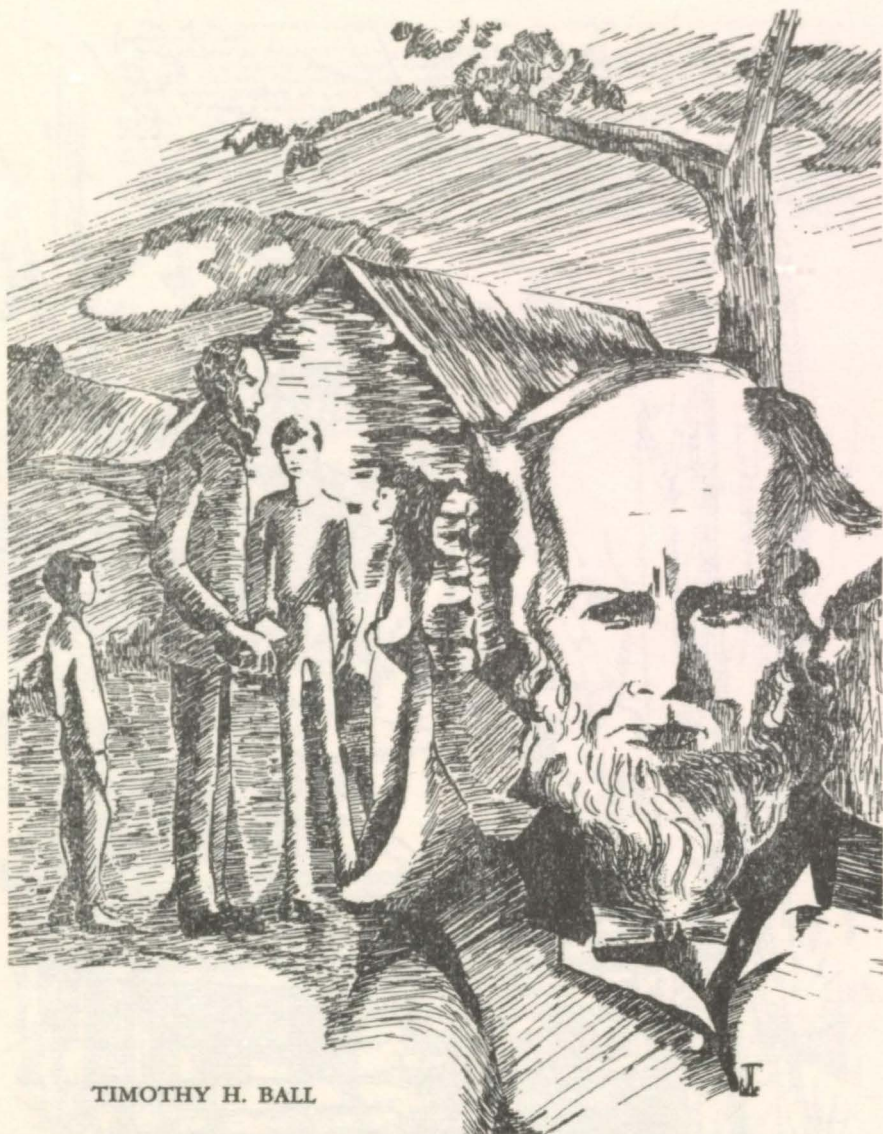


The Hack family, from the Rhine Province, Germany, settled in Prairie West in 1837. In 1843 John Hack built a log Chapel on his farm, where the now large German Catholic settlement might worship.

The building was sold to a farmer after the brick church was erected in 1856 in the village of St. Johns. In the 1920's the Boy Scout Council purchased the chapel and moved it to the Lake County Fairgrounds to serve as a retreat.

In 1963, The Capuchin Seminary, in the process of establishing east of Schererville, became the location. It has been carefully restored by the Friar craftsmen.





TIMOTHY H. BALL

August 1837, the Judge Hervey Ball family homesteaded on the shore of "The Lake of The Red Cedars" overlooking Prairie West.

Mrs. Jane A. Horton Ball, educated in the finest New England schools, was not only an experienced teacher but proficient in fine arts and medicine.

Early in 1839 her home became the first school offering courses for primary, secondary and academic education.

The most advanced pupil was son Timothy, age 13. He excelled in Greek, Latin, and Sciences. In his mid-teens he entered Franklin College, Franklin, Indiana, where he earned his B. A. and M. A. degrees. Theology degrees were received from Eastern seminaries.

Timothy Horton Ball became the renowned historian of Lake County, an eminent preacher, teacher and poet. Thirteen books, and many pamphlets bear tribute.

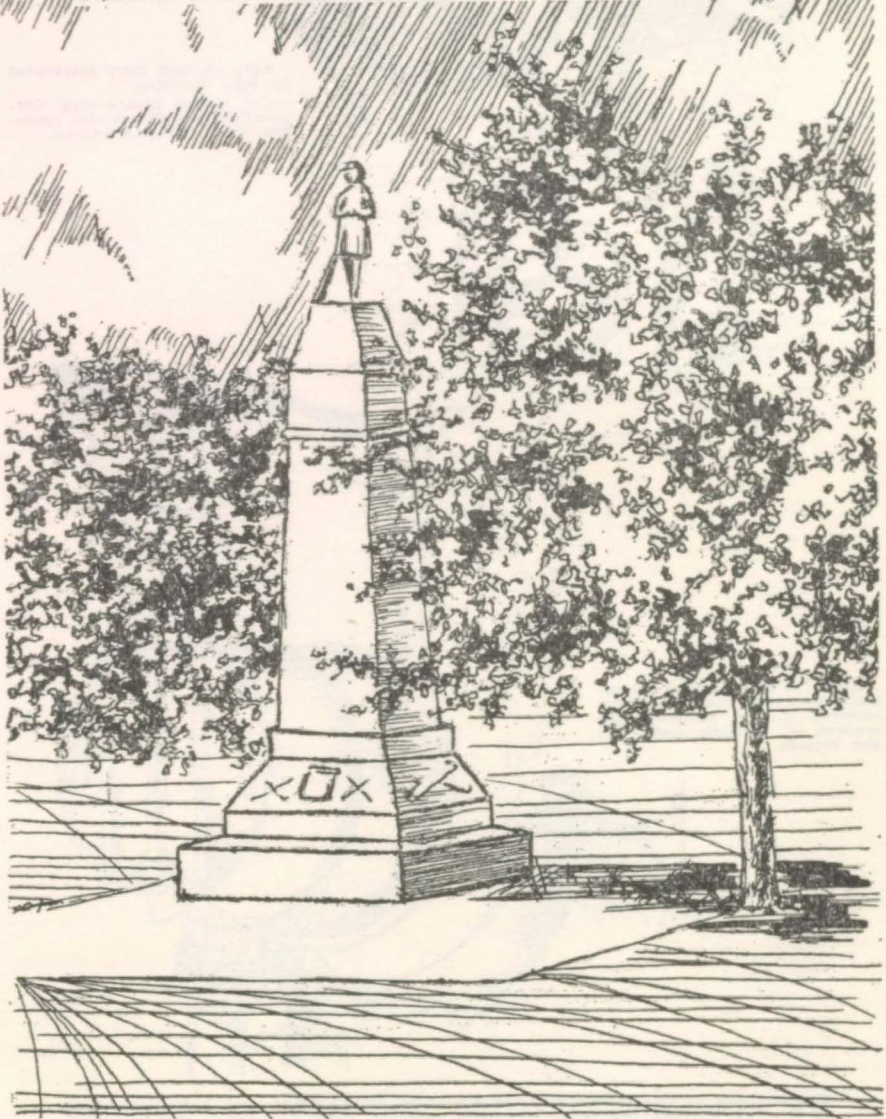
THE THREE CREEKS MONUMENT

Twenty-five feet high, with a nine foot base, this beautiful granite obelisk stands on the Library square, 500-510 East Commercial Avenue, Lowell, Indiana. The figure of a Union soldier proudly does sentinel duty from the top of the shaft.

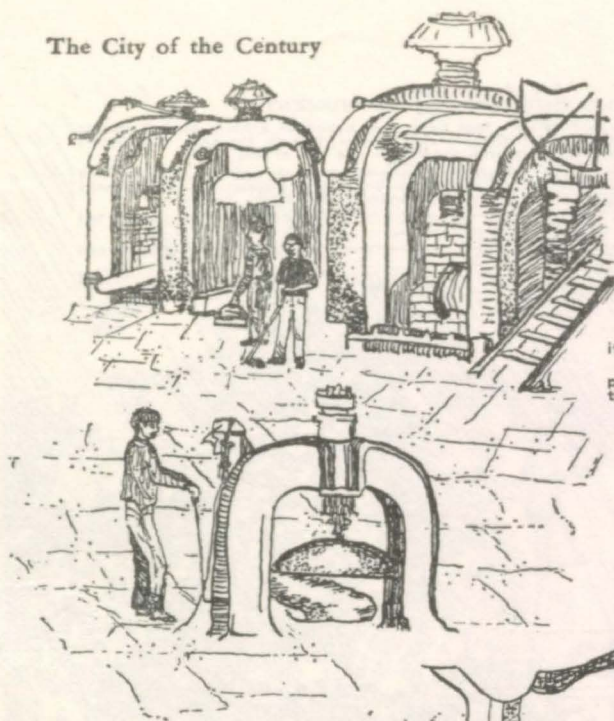
On each of the three sides are carved the names of the men, and one woman, who served from the three Creeks townships—West, Eagle and Cedar. They represent the war of 1812, Civil War, Mexican and the Spanish War.

The fourth side bears the names of the men who enlisted from other places but who either lived or are buried in the townships.

Erected in 1900, it was dedicated in 1905 by Governor Frank Hanley, of Indiana and Department Commander Lucas of the G. A. R.



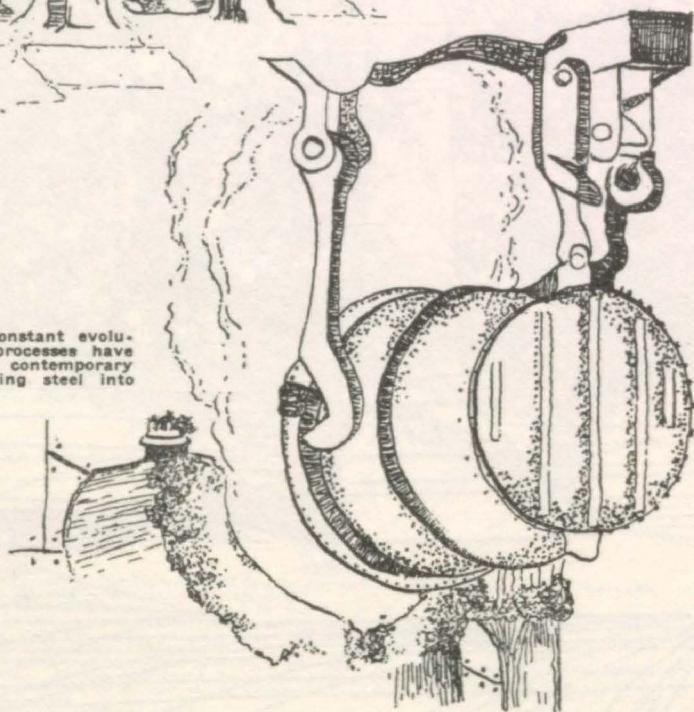
The City of the Century



April 19, 1966 Gary celebrated its 60th Birthday.

The United States Steel Corporation in 1906 put into operation the first open hearth.

Since then constant evolution improving processes have resulted in the contemporary method of ladeling steel into the moulds.



Pen sketches by five members of the Art Class, Crown Point High School—courtesy of Mr. Paul Georgas, instructor. All rights reserved. Data by Lake County Historical Society.

ULISYS



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